

PRESIDENT ORDERS MONARCHY LEADERS PUT UNDER ARREST

Eight Named for Trial For
'The Guidance of Future
Generations'

ARE LEADING MEN

Include Yang Tu, Liang
Shih-yi, Chu Chi-chien
And Chow Tzu-chi

ALL HAVE FLOWN

Arrests Impossible, Those
Indicted Being Safe In
Foreign Concessions

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 13.—The following mandate was issued last night: "The movement for a change in the form of the State plunged the whole country into utter confusion and nearly caused it to suffer national extinction. Those who promoted the movement must be held responsible and the arrest is hereby ordered of Yang Tu, Sun Yu-chun, Ku Ao, Liang Shih-yi, Hsin Shou-tien, Chu Chi-chien, Chow Tzu-chi, and Hsueh Ta-ko, who are to be handed to the Judiciary, to be carefully and strictly tried according to the law, so that a warning may be registered for the guidance of future generations.

"Other persons connected with the monarchial movement are hereby pardoned, in the interests of leniency." Of the above, Liang Shih-yi is in Hongkong, while it is believed that, at least, Yang Tu, Chow Tzu-chi, Chu Chi-chien and Sun Yu-chun are residing in foreign concessions in Tientsin.

A mandate accepts the resignation of Wang Ta-hsieh, the Minister of Communications.

Yunnanese Win Towns

A report from Szechuen states that the Yunnanese have captured Lung-chang and Nanking and are steadily advancing towards Chengtu.

Chinese reports say that the Government is preparing to convene a special military conference in Peking, to discuss the final disposition of the military forces. Each province will send two representatives and it is said that the proposal has been accepted by Tsai Ao, Tang Chi-yao and Lu Yung-ling.

No Arrests Made

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 14.—A Presidential mandate orders the arrest of the promoters of the monarchial movement. None of them could be arrested, as they all had left Peking and escaped to safe resorts.

Quiet At Tsinanfu

Owing to the revolutionary troubles in the commercial town of Tsinanfu, the Japanese garrison has been on duty to protect the foreigners in that part of Tsinanfu, but, as the situation has become quiet, the garrison has been withdrawn.

President Li Yuan-hung has wired to Chu Cheng at Weihai and Wu Tai-chow, at Choutsun, both leaders of revolutionaries in Shantung, asking them to wire to Peking immediately. It is probably to consult about how to deal with the revolutionary troops in Shantung in future.

—Eastern News Agency.

China To Be More Reliant Upon Herself in the Future

Special Correspondent of The China Press

Peking, July 11.—Prospects of an immediate compromise between the political factions are still clouded, but conversations with well-informed Chinese show that the Chinese mental attitude is changing in an important respect. The belief is gaining ground that one of the greatest mistakes of the past was China's reliance upon other countries for her national salvation. Not that it is thought that it was unwise on China's part to endeavor to neutralize the efforts of any one country to gain undue influence over her affairs by securing opposition to such efforts from another country.

In the circumstances in which China found herself, weak in both a

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Commercial Attache Urges Business Americans Here To Spread 'Get-Together' Idea

Persuades President Li to Send Delegate with Him On
Trade Tour Through U.S.; Big Possibilities

A highly successful luncheon was given at the Palace Hotel yesterday in honor of Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache at the American Legation in Peking. Mr. Arnold only had a few hours in the city as he left for home in the afternoon on the Empress of Russia. The success of the affair shows what the American organizations can accomplish on short notice and in spite of the heat. This will be the last of these luncheons during the hot weather—unless there are visitors of unusual prominence to form an exception to the rule.

There were between sixty and seventy present at the luncheon yesterday. Consul General Sammons, who presided, was assisted by Dr. S. A. Ransom and Dr. W. T. Findley of the American Association of China; President McMichael and Secretary Bryant of the American Chamber of Commerce of China; and by President Stevens and Secretary Sites of the American University Club.

Among those present as guests of the Consul-General were the following:

Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, S. K. Chen, Secretary to the Envoy, Chow Ching-piao, Taoyin of Shanghai, Allen G. Chow, Chu Pao-san, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, Chu Li-chi, Secretary of the General Chamber of Commerce, Chen Chi, Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, of Peking, James MacDonell, of New York, Dr. Y. T. Tsai, President of Tsing Hua College, Peking, C. C. Sun, Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Wong Kok-shan, Manager Han-yeh-ping Iron and Coal Company, A. G. Loehr, who recently joined the American Consulate General staff here.

Notwithstanding the warm weather there was a satisfying breeze in the banquet hall of the Palace Hotel and all joined heartily in congratulating Mr. Arnold on the number of friends who turned out to meet him, special reference being made to this by Mr. Yang of the Chinese Foreign Office who responded to the invitation of the Presiding Officer in making a brief review of Chinese-American commercial relations.

Mr. Chen Chi, who represented the Chinese Republic at the Panama-

Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, in a two minutes speech stated that he was delighted with America during his recent visit. The party adjourned promptly at ten minutes before two, the guests and Americans participating saying goodbye to Mr. Arnold at the entrance as they left.

Attache Reviews Conditions

Mr. Arnold expressed himself as being highly pleased to see so large and representative a gathering of Americans. He told of Dr. Reinsch's surprise, on the occasion of his recent visit, to find America so solidly entrenched in China. He congratulated the American community on having so able a leader as Consul-General Sammons and also commended Mr. Sammons for his splendid work in connection with the establishment of the American Chamber of Commerce and the inauguration of these "get together" meetings.

He told of conditions only ten years ago, when there was so little of this spirit of co-operation among Americans that upon inquiry for a certain long established American business man, he discovered that not one among a score of Americans in the community had even heard of him. The splendid spirit of team work now being shown by the American business community, he anticipated the pleasure of bringing to the attention of American business organizations at home, with the assured result of a more active and effective interest in our trade relations with this vast field of future development.

Special emphasis was placed upon the recent visit of the Chinese Commercial Commission to the United States, this being one of the first Chinese missionary expeditions to America. It is only right that China, who had so often received missionaries of Western civilization, culture, and commerce, should in turn despatch to American shores a group of Chinese for the purpose of enlightening America in regard to industrial opportunities, etc., in China.

America needs only to be taught the possibilities of trade with China, to become a far larger buyer of China produce, eventually making it

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Britain Was in Secret Of Russo-Japan Treaty

Had Early Information From
Tokio, But Wasn't Concerned
In Negotiations

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 13.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the terms of the Russo-Japanese treaty were communicated to Great Britain by Japan, confidentially, before publication.

Great Britain, thereupon, expressed great satisfaction to Japan and Russia. Otherwise, there has been no communication between Great Britain, Japan and Russia on the matter.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. Hakui Maru, July 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. July 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 23

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 25

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantic July 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about today, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

The French mail of June 11 was due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Singapore on July 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesian.

Turkey Shows Desire To Quit Her Allies

Immediate Rupture Demanded;
Apprehensive Of Being Left
Isolated in Balkans

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 13.—The report that Austria has asked for the assistance of the Bulgarians against Russia has apparently made Turkey apprehensive of isolation in the Balkans. It is stated that Turkey is desirous of negotiating with a certain Entente Power.

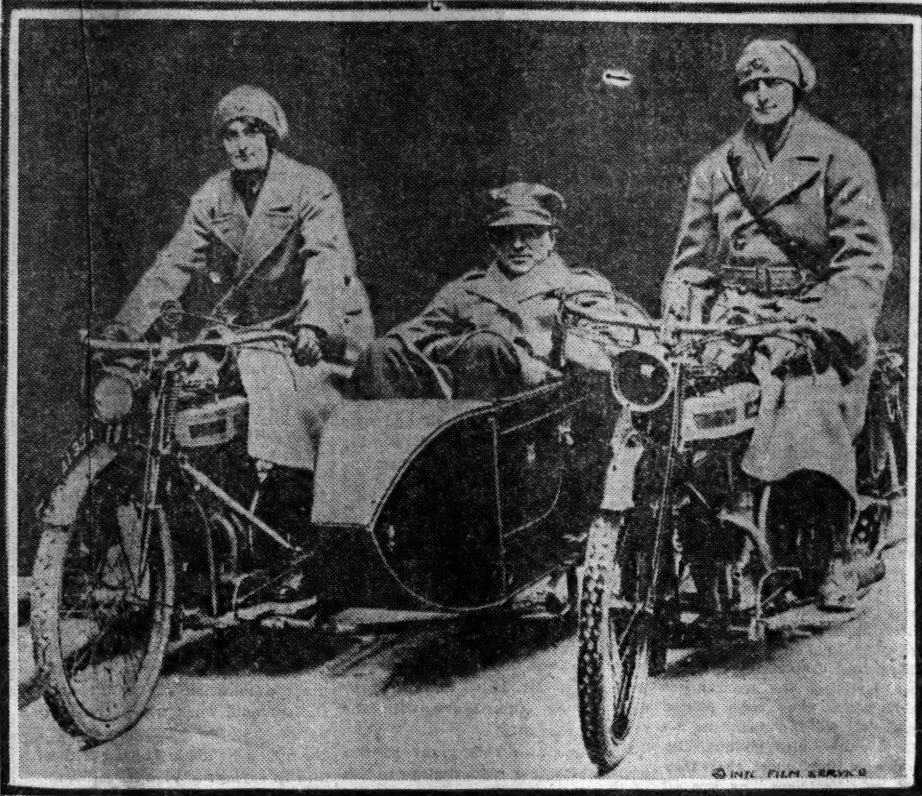
Germany is uneasy regarding the conferences being held in Switzerland between Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies and the leading members of the Turkish Opposition, who demand an immediate rupture with Bulgaria and the Central Powers.

Bukharest, July 12.—9,000 Austrian and Bulgarian deserters are interned in Rumania. Recent Bulgarian arrivals state that a Bulgarian regiment mutinied and murdered its German officers. Another regiment, sent to punish the mutineers, joined them.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 95.2 and the minimum 74.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 100.4 and 78.1.

Heroines of Pervyse Have Only Ambulance on Western Firing Line



BARONESS & BARON DE T'SERCLAES. MISS GRACE CHISHOLM. A remarkable trio are the Baroness de T'Serclaes, her husband the Baron, and Miss Grace Chisholm, who are shown in this photograph, made in London shortly after their arrival from the front, where they spent 19 months.

They went out almost at the beginning of the war and the ladies won for themselves the title of "Heroines of Pervyse."

They have been awarded the highest of all Belgian Military Orders by King Albert. Miss Chisholm has the distinction of being the youngest person to receive this decoration. They have the only ambulance on the firing line and 20,000 men rely on them for immediate aid.

The Baron de T'Serclaes has been twice decorated by King Albert for bringing down German aircraft. The combination motorcycle shown here was especially designed by the Baroness for use at the front.

DEUTSCHLAND GUARDED BY A NEUTRAL TRADER

Shield and Tender Almost Whole
Of Voyage; U. S. Consul At
Bremen Questioned

Reuter's Agency War Service

Washington, July 13.—The diplomatic representatives of the Entente and the State Department have received information that a neutral merchantman conveyed the German submarine Deutschland from Bremen almost to Norfolk, Virginia, acting as a shield and tender.

The American Consul at Bremen has been asked why he did not confidentially advise his Government of the departure of the Deutschland.

Heckscher Gives \$10,000

To Crew of Deutschland

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 12.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: It is reported from Baltimore that the captain and crew of the submarine-merchantman Deutschland were the recipients of numerous attentions and ovations.

The New York capitalist, August Heckscher, sent a cheque for ten thousand dollars, to be distributed among the officers and men, in recognition of the achievement of the Deutschland.

Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

Afternoon

(a) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.—
1.—March "The King's Guard" Keith
2.—Overture "La Part du Diable" Auber
3.—Waltz "Dolores" Waldteufel
4.—Selection "A Highland Scene" Moore

(b) "The Whistler and His Dog" Pryor
5.—Selection "The Yeomen of the Guard" Sullivan

Evening

(b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.—
1.—March "Parade" Parés
2.—Overture "La Muette" Auber
3.—Waltz "L'Estudiantina" Waldteufel

4.—Selection "La Traviata" Verdi
5.—Overture "La Reine d'un Jour" Adam

6.—(a) Song "Beauvau" Harvot
(b) Scotch Diversion "She was Glady" Douglas

7.—American Sketch "The Alabama Minstrels" Knowles
8.—Selection "The Arcadians" Monckton

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

\$3,000 for War Charities Realized at Frenchtown's National Day Celebration

The celebration of "July Fourteenth" ended last night at the French Public Gardens after a two-day's program that ran from start to finish without a hitch. Illuminations again lit up The Bund and all the public buildings of the French Concession. During the day the banks and principal firms of the allied nations closed their doors in honor of the French national fête.

Representatives of France's allies took part with Consul-General Naggar in the events of the day. The grand finale of the celebrations was the program in the French Gardens and at the Cercle Sportif Français last night. There were fireworks, a display of moving pictures and a band concert—with enough repetitions of the "Marseillaise" to satisfy everybody.

During the day bevy of handsome girls assisted by bands of the French boy scout patrols sold flags and war souvenirs for the war funds. It was said last night that over \$3,000 was realized for war funds from this source and from the auction held in the afternoon. The auction was staged at the French Club with Mr. J. E. Lemiere as the auctioneer. This sale netted \$1,500 under his skillful hammer. The bust of General Joffre presented by Mr. H. C. Zimmermann was sold to Mr. G. Jubbay for \$250—and was immediately presented to the club by the successful bidder. The record sale of the flag girls was \$250 paid for a French flag about an inch square by Mr. August A. White.

During the course of the auction, a hawk-eyed shrewt discovered that two brass dollars had crept in. He brought the fact to the notice of Mr. Lemiere. The auctioneer at once took advantage of the discovery. He held the dollars aloft.

"We have just discovered two brass dollars," said he. "It is very desirable that our accounts be square at the end without necessitating any discounts for bad coins. The best way to get rid of these two brass dollars is to add them to the auction. What am I bid for a brass dollar guaranteed to be worth nothing at all?"

The bidding started off briskly and after a few minutes the hammer came down. "Sold for \$5," announced the auctioneer. The second bid fetched a like amount.

At the Council offices the toast was: "France!" and heartily it was pledged

by all present, the function being mainly a volunteer one and the khaki uniforms dominating the gay scene.

Then at half-past eleven the notabilities and many friends paid their respects at the French Consulate.

At French Gardens

Last night almost the entire Allied and neutral community went out to the French Public Garden. The grounds and buildings were handsomely decorated with flags and were brilliantly illuminated with ropes of electric bulbs and strings of lanterns. Perfect weather with a heavenly breeze and a coy moon added to the pleasure of the evening.

The decorations were by no means confined to the big hongs and public buildings in the Concession. During the day the trams flew their banners, French and Allied colors in the settlement were gayly decorated and even the steamers in the river wore that holiday dress of many-colored pennants.

The program began yesterday morning with the review of the French troops at the French Public Gardens. Among the two hundred men in uniform were a squad of bronzed regulars who have done their share of fighting at the front. Besides there were volunteers, Tonkinese troops, and policemen. Among the distinguished guests in the reserved stand were the Consul-General of the Allied Powers, with their Staffs, Sir Hayland de Saumarez and Mr. Skinner Turner, of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the International Settlement Municipal Council and other members of the Council, Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, Secretary of the S. M. C., Capt. Xavier, French Police, Mr. K. J. McEuen and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, S. M. P., Major T. E. True-man, Commandant S. V. C. with the captains of all the British and Allied Companies, Mr. M. W. Pett, Chief Officer, S. F. B., with all his foremen of Companies, Magistrate Nieh, Messrs. Lo Pa-hang and Tau, and several other Chinese officials.

Review of Troops

Consul-General Naggar reviewed the troops as the representative of the president. As Commandant F. Roy and his troops received the consul-general, the band struck up the stirring strains of the "Marseillaise" which brought everyone to

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SEVENTH ASSAULT IN MASS AGAINST VERDUN, FAILURE

18,000 Swept Away In
Desperate Effort to Rush
Souville Fort

TRIPLE DEFENSES

Regaining All Losses, Brit-
ish Now Hold Mametz
Wood Entirely

TRONES MASSACRE

Fight Described as Blood-
iest and Most Obsti-
nate of the War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 13.—While relative calm prevails in Picardy, the seventh German attack in mass since the battle of Verdun began is now in progress. Yesterday, the Crown Prince's troops attacked in great force, being six regiments, 18,000 strong, on a narrow front east of the Meuse, in the region of the Fleury-Vaux cross-roads. Souville Fort was their objective.

The first columns were mown down by artillery and machine-gun fire and the remainder gained very little ground, the result being insignificantly disproportionate to the enormous losses inflicted on them and Souville Fort was not reached.

It seems that the Germans, seeing the initiative taken out of their hands on every other part of the front and Verdun being the only point at which they keep the initiative of attack, endeavor to find there compensation for their reverses on the Somme and Amiens. Assuming, however, that the Germans keep up the same rate of progress, it would take them three or four months to reach Verdun, while, in Picardy, the area regained by the co-operation of the French and British troops in ten days is greater than that won by the Germans in more than four months and the Germans no longer have the same resources in men and material, while they also have to defend themselves at many other points.

Verdun's Triple Defenses

Besides, three lines of defence, strongly re-inforced and perfectly organized since February, cover Verdun. First, the Souville-Tannieres line, then a border of strongly fortified woods and, lastly, the Cotes Saint Michel and Belleville.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Nothing happened on the Somme front. An attack made by six German regiments, on the right of the Meuse, gained only a little ground, at the cost of enormous losses.

The German attack against Fort Souville was made after a fierce artillery preparation. At ten o'clock in the morning, the enemy's infantry debouched from Fleury, the village of Vaux and Chapelle Wood. Notwithstanding the violence of their massed assaults on the narrow front, the only gain made by the Germans was a little ground in the vicinity of Chapelle Saint Fine, at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads.

A fierce bombardment continues in the whole region of Souville-Chenois-Launee.

The communique this afternoon reported: There was an intermittent cannonade in the region of the Somme and an intense bombardment at Souville, Chenois and Launee, on the right bank of the Meuse, but no infantry action.

Recapture Mametz

London, July 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: The day was marked by sharp local fighting in certain areas. We recaptured in Mametz Wood all the ground lost last night and now hold the whole wood.

We also made progress in Trones Wood. The very numerous German dead in this vicinity show the costliness of the attack made by them last night.

Two heavy German attacks against Contal Maison completely broke down.

General Haig reported today: There were heavy artillery duels and fighting in certain sectors, but the situation everywhere is unchanged. Attempted raids on our trenches at West Wytchacha and south of La Bassee canal were driven off.

Our aeroplanes, despite unfavorable weather, were constantly active

over the German lines, where all attacks on them were driven off.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, describing the battles for Mametz Wood and Contal Maison, emphasises their extraordinary desperation and the almost appalling formidableness of the defence. Both places were literally honey-combed with dug-outs packed with Boches, the inmates of which remained hidden till we entered and then poured out of their holes, dragging machine-guns and bags full of bombs in their wake. Innumerable individual sectional combats of the fiercest and most bloody description ensued before the places were finally in our hands.

The capture of Mametz Wood brings the British at this point within 300 yards of the front trench of the enemy's second line.

War's Bloodiest Battle

A French newspaper correspondent says that the battle of Trones Wood was probably the bloodiest and most obstinate struggle of the war. The wood was a mass of trenches, full of Germans.

The British launched a brilliant attack, which carried most of the wood. Then the Germans furiously counter-attacked several times. When the British yielded ground, a colonel turned back, shaking his fist and saying: "Wait, gentlemen! You will soon hear from us again!"

Then the British batteries opened up again. Their bombardment was followed by another charge, headed by the colonel. A terrible melee ensued, during which the Germans were re-infused.

Finally, after a sweating hand-to-hand fight, which lasted for six hours, the British neatly trapped the Germans, by advancing in crescent formation. The horns of the crescent, closing in, forced the enemy to run, to escape annihilation.

Hold Trones Wood Against

All Attacks, Say Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 11.—Western theater.—Between the Ancre and the Somme, the British launched attacks with strong forces in the afternoon and during the night, over a wide front, on both sides and north-west of the Bapaume-Albert road. They were shot down before it came to close fighting.

East of the road, stubborn fighting developed at the southern fringe of the village of Contal Maison and at the fringe of the Mametz Wood. Repeated attempts of the enemy to re-capture Trones Wood failed, the enemy suffering the heaviest sanguinary losses. One hundred prisoners were taken by the Germans.

South of the Somme, a vigorous attack by French black troops against La Maisonnette height was met by an overpowering fire. The few troops which penetrated the German lines either fell or were made prisoners.

As the result of the counter-attacks, yesterday, against Barleux, five officers and 137 men remained in the hands of the Germans. There was important artillery fighting throughout the whole sector. The German curtain fire checked all enemy attempts between Belloy and Hardecourt.

There were very lively artillery duels in the Meuse region. The enemy made several unsuccessful gas attacks. The enemy's patrol and reconnoitering detachments were everywhere repulsed.

Near Leintrey, in Lorraine, a German detachment, after an extensive mine explosion, penetrated the badly damaged French position and captured 60 French. South of Lusse, some prisoners were brought in by a German patrol.

There was great aerial activity and numerous encounters occurred. The enemy lost five machines.

Headquarters, July 12.—The combats which began in the afternoon of July 10, on both sides of the Bapaume-Albert road, for Contal Maison and Mametz Wood and the fighting for Trones Wood and the district southwards, continued with violent tenacity. South of the Somme, the French on a large front, attacked Belloy and Soyecourt and suffered a considerable defeat. The attack broke down completely in the German fire. Also, the weaker forces engaged against La Maisonnette and Barleux retired to their starting positions, after having suffered heavy losses.

Isolated French attacks, east and south-east of Rheims, north-west of Massiges and north-west of Filirey, were repulsed. West of the Meuse, there were only smaller engagements.

East of the Meuse, the German lines approached the works of Souville and Lauffee. Thirty officers and 2,200 men were made prisoners by the Germans. Strong counter-attacks were repulsed.

German patrols were successful south-west of Dixmuid, south-west of Cerny and east of Putterhausen. A British biplane was forced to land within the German lines, near Achiet. Enemy aeroplanes were precipitated at Soyecourt and another was brought down by German anti-aircraft gunfire at Chantonnay. At Dombasle, an enemy captive balloon was shot down.

Kitchener Memorial Will Assist Disabled Men of Two Services

Queen Alexandra Heads Influential Committee Directing New War Fund

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—The Lord Mayor of London has opened the Kitchener National Memorial Fund, the income of which will be used to provide for disabled officers and men of the navy and army. A portion of the fund will be used immediately to equip some disabled officers.

Queen Alexandra presides over the council of the fund, which includes the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Derby, Lord Rosebery, Earl Cromer, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Sir William Robertson and Sir William Birdwood.

\$3,000 for War Charities Realised

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their feet. After the review, Consul-General Naggiar addressed the troops. He said:

I take this opportunity thus publicly given me of thanking the members of this devoted corps for the help which they have never ceased to give me. My thanks are also addressed to the volunteers. They have always shown a whole-hearted desire to collaborate for the general good. Their help has been precious and I take this opportunity of renewing my congratulations and the thanks of the Municipal Council, extended in December last, for the spontaneous manner in which they have offered their services. To the mobilises my heartfelt thanks also go out. By their presence they show that they are not only soldiers, as are all Frenchmen today, but they also demonstrate and add to the solidarity of the diverse elements of which our Colony is composed. Is it not in fact a delegation of our entire Colony which we find here before us today?

Everyone, heads of honours and employees, are cordially united and have met to render homage, full of significance, to all residents, French and Allied of Shanghai, who are struggling at this moment for the liberties of the world. Our thoughts, gentlemen, should be carried back without ceasing to our heroes. Let us draw from it lessons of activity, of disciplined work, and national cohesion. Working interests have not permitted you to accompany those on the glorious road on which so many have already fallen. I know that you follow them in thought, anxious as to their destiny, proud of their courage, full of recognition of the admirable and sublime work which they are bravely accomplishing.

Let us be worthy of them! Let us not forget victory is for us also (in this corner of the world so far from the struggles of battle) the victory which they will accomplish with magnificent élan. Let us show that they will not have spilt in vain their glorious blood. Let us work for our part to the full extent of our strength animated with the same spirit of patriotism; and let us encourage each other in communion of thought and action. There can be no comparison between the task which falls to us and that allotted to our glorious soldiers but a task which is not negligible awaits us. We have to present a united face and to

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work sustainedly for the greatest good of all, without which our work will be fragmentary and will be doomed to failure. We have already done much in this respect, more than I am able to speak of, in the good initiative taken by our Colony since the beginning of the war, and for the cordial and spontaneous agreement which has been found among the Allied Colonies and our friends here.

That work accomplished, as circumstances have permitted, will be our best comfort because it will give you the feeling and satisfaction that to the full measure of your strength you have taken part in the good work in collaboration with our soldiers.

Thanks To Allies

The presence today on either side of me of the representatives of the Allied nations is a sure guarantee of the sacredness of our cause for the defence of which the civilised peoples have risen in arms. I thank them most heartily and also the high officials, judicial, municipal, political, financial, and commercial, who have been so good as to join with us. That they have gathered here elicits an expression of my deepest gratitude, for I see in this union a sympathy which touches and encourages us and which is a symbol of the solidarity which each day brings closer to us a people leagued against a frightful barbarity.

May these indications from on high be piously regarded by all and may they, until the day, which already dawns, of the great and liberating victory, guide us as well as the patriotic rallying cry:—Vive la France! Vivent les Allies!

At the Shanghai Club

One of the most interesting features of the celebration yesterday was at the Shanghai Club. Short and rousing speeches from the official representatives of the Allied Nations were made. Mr. H. G. Simms, president of the club, began with the following speech:

Gentlemen, on this great French national day it is my privilege to ask you to charge your glasses and drink to the health of the President of the French Republic. Never before in Shanghai has July 14 aroused greater enthusiasm or greater sympathy. Today the French nation commemorates the fall of the Bastille, that representation of the old regime of Feudalism and Despotism. Soon another great anniversary will be handed down to history—the date when France and her Allies will have rid the world of an even greater tyranny, the tyranny of Prussianism which has threatened,

not only Belgium and France, but the whole of Europe.

Once more France is in the forefront offering immense sacrifices for the cause of Freedom—Freedom the one purport of all man's struggles on this earth. Gentlemen, the genius of France commands the admiration of the world; France has won the love of her allies.

The health of the President of the French Republic was then drunk, followed by the singing of "The Marseillaise."

Mr. L. Ardain, who was received with loud cheers, said—Gentlemen: For very many years past the Fourteenth of July has been a special opportunity for a manifestation of mutual sympathy between the French members of this Club and their friends; but never before has such sympathy and esteem been more cordially shown than this year. The members of this Club and all others present today have our heartfelt thanks.

If our nation deserves the praise of its Allies we ourselves admire and are proud of the great deeds achieved by them all. Let us hope that, before the next 14th of July, we will see, as is sung in the "Marseillaise," the defeat of our base enemies. Long life to England and all allied nations; and on this day of our National Fete I am sure you will all join heartily when we say: "Vive la France!"

The Acting Consul-General for France (Mr. E. Naggiar) who was also received with great applause, said he felt extremely proud at being asked to speak. The President and Committee of the Club had done the French nation a great honor by allowing such a function to take place in their Club that day and he would like, in return, to express the great admiration of the French of the splendid work which the British nation had done for France. He concluded by asking all to join with him in saying: "Vive les Allies!"

Belgian Consul's Speech

The next speaker was Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul. He was cheered for fully three minutes before he was allowed to make the following remarks:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I stand on this chair because the acting Consul-General for France, in his speech, said: "Vive les Allies!" I have no authority to speak in the name of the Allies, but I cannot be silent, and my colleague for France told me I could answer for the

Allies. Therefore, gentlemen, I say again with him:—"Vive la France! Vive les Allies!" A Belgian has indeed a great load on his shoulders. The heroism of the French soldiers! And the heroism of the British soldiers!

What is that for? It is after all not only to help the cause of justice, the cause of humanity and the cause of right, but the cause of Belgium. That is what they are fighting for. But how shall we show it, and how can we prove it? Well, one way of proving it is to be optimistic; it is to believe that all these great sacrifices, these supreme sacrifices, as my colleague from France said so well this morning—are not in vain; that they will make sure of the triumph of the Allies.

Yes, gentlemen, that triumph is sure. I, for myself, have never had any doubt about it. We will beat the

Germans and their confederates; and not only shall we beat them, but we shall crush them.

I thank you very much for your sympathy and also for your enthusiasm. But, let me say, do not forget that our enemies are not yet beaten, although I have not the slightest doubt that they will be beaten, and let us hope that it will be soon. I cannot express, in adequate words, fitting praise for the French and British soldiers who are fighting at Verdun and on the Somme.

Let me add, gentlemen, our great enthusiasm for the sublime efforts of our Russian Allies and the results they have obtained. They, too, are fighting well and as well as the grandeur of the cause deserves. Our Allies, the Italians, are also doing wonders; they fight from below to

Heaven, and successfully too; they will not allow the Austrians to stop where they are now; they will put them below!

The Consul-General for Italy, Mr. G. de Rossi, apologised for not speaking in the best of English, but hoped to be able to express his feelings to all present. He was new to Shanghai, but not to China. His feelings as regards the Allies were probably well-known. Italy could not fight against France, nor even against Britain, because both countries were their friends. Italy was fighting now for justice, as were all the Allies and there could be no doubt as to the result of the war.

Mr. Rossi concluded, amid renewed applause, by calling for three cheers for Britain, France, Russia, and all the Allies.

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GERMAN SOLDIERS REFUSED TO BURN DEAD IN BELGIUM

One of Many Interesting Things
Learned by a Woman Spy for
the Allies During Three Trips
Into the Invaded Country

EFFORTS TO CONCILIATE BELGIANS HAVE FAILED

Destruction of Zeppelin by Aviator—Saw Blazing Bodies As
They Fell—On Third Trip
Two Companions Executed

Paris, May 25.—Mlle. —, operative for the Belgian-British espionage department, has made three trips into Belgium, the stricken land of her birth, and three times she has come back safe with information of importance to the allies. But on the last two occasions the men operatives with whom she had been co-operating in the espionage work were captured and shot. So she will not return to Belgium—not until after the Germans are driven out. The Belgian-British authorities will not permit; neither will a certain officer of the remnant of the Belgian army that is holding the extreme north of the western front, who is her fiancé.

"No, I shall not go back," she said to The World correspondent, "but others will. They may use the same plan that I did, and if I tell how I crossed and re-crossed the frontier, the Germans will see to it that no others follow suit."

Mlle. — is about twenty-six years old. She has lived in Belgium all her life until last month, except for three trips across to London to deliver the information she had been commissioned to get.

"In the first place," said Mlle. — to The World. "Belgium and Belgians cannot thank America and Americans enough for what they have done since the war began. Everywhere in Belgium the work of the various relief committees of the United States is apparent. Since last January the victualling of Belgium has been carried somewhat because of the tightening of the British blockade. The British believed that part of the supplies sent from the United States to aid the Belgians were being diverted to the use of the Germans. But this is not true. I never heard of a case where the Germans had misappropriated any food or other supplies sent for relief of the inhabitants. The food and clothing is distributed by the American Consuls to leading American citizens, officials or shops in the various small towns, and they distribute the supplies direct to the needy inhabitants.

"In Belgium it is the middle class which is suffering. The rich are, of course, able to pay the exorbitant prices demanded for food and the poor are fed and clothed by the United States. But the intermediate class, that to which the average workman or workwoman belongs, will not appeal for American relief and they find it hard to purchase food enough to live on.

"All Belgium thinks with fear and dread of the end of the war. Regardless of whether the allies win and restore Belgium, or whether the Germans win and continue to hold the country, the people realize that they must really begin to suffer most when peace is declared, and when, in all probability, the relief from America is shut off. With their factories dismantled, their land torn up and ruined for crops by two or three years of no cultivation, with huge sums taken from the country by the Germans in their levies exacted from so many towns, the Belgians realize that the reconstruction period that will follow the war's end will be the most trying that they have yet endured."

Invaders Merely Tolerated

"What is the attitude of the Belgians toward the German invaders?" she was asked.

She replied that the Germans were merely tolerated; that the many executions of persons who had expressed disapproval of the presence of the Germans, had resulted in their being treated with dull apathy by the inhabitants, who refuse to enter into friendly relations with them.

"Just before I left Belgium, less than two months ago, the German Commandant promulgated an order forbidding private and non-commissioned officers from entering cafes in which civilians were permitted. Cafes especially for them and presided over by Germans were opened in the larger cities. The reason for this was that in the last few months, especially since January, when the British blockade became more stringent, the Germans have been drinking heavily and talking unreservedly. Many of them have shown letters received from their wives and families in Germany

telling how they were starving, and the soldiers have expressed the opinion that the war must end soon or there will be a revolution in the Fatherland. German spies heard of it and the order followed.

German Cleverness

Mlle. — said that the German soldiers and officers are now very short of funds. They explain, she said, that the Government has reduced their wages, so that even lieutenants have merely pocket money. They say they will receive what money is due them after the war is over.

Belgian money has disappeared, being "verboten," and the country uses only German money, chiefly currency, with some of the new base metal coins, which appear to be an alloy of lead and iron.

"The Germans are clever," she said. "For instance, when they mean to start an offensive somewhere against the Russians in the Balkans or at Verdun, they first concentrate thousands of troops in Belgium. Reports are sent to the Dutch newspapers—journalists from Holland are invited over to see the men massed in Brussels, Ghent and other centres—and then the news is spread broadcast that the Germans are preparing a drive at the British front toward Calais. The city of Ghent is usually garrisoned with from 3,000 to 5,000 soldiers, all very old or very young. But just before the Crown Prince began his attack on Verdun there were 25,000 German soldiers in Ghent. They disappeared a week or two after the offensive was on, but the garrison was strengthened from time to time with Verdun survivors resting up.

Dead Line on the Frontier.

Regarding the reports from Holland of Germans who desert or attempt to desert to Dutch soil, Mlle. — said:

"It is not for the Belgians that the electrically charged wire fence was built along the frontier; it was to keep the German soldiers in Belgium. German troops are never garrisoned near the Dutch frontier. That is one reason why I was able to make several trips in and out of Belgium. Once I walked continuously for two whole nights without once encountering a man in uniform. Only patrols and sentinels are kept at the frontier. It is guarded by a double wire fence, with a 'zone of death' twenty yards wide between. The fence is six feet high and there are six strands of wire. This wire is charged with high voltage electricity, so powerful it is said that a person would be drawn against the wires if he approached within a foot or two of it. There are only a few breaks in these wires between the sea and the German line, and at these breaks, where passage between Holland and Belgium is accorded those with passports, there is a strong guard of Prussians. Usually, though, the fence is patrolled by Landsturm, middle-aged men, who are said to receive an extra high rate of pay to keep them at their duties. When one of these sentries finds the body of a person electrocuted in attempting to escape from German rule he must notify a Prussian officer to have the current turned off while the body is dragged from the wires. Until a few months ago bodies were left on the charged wires for three days to deter any who might intend to try to escape. The entire frontier is kept lighted by arc lamps, and at short distances searchlights play on the fences.

Not 'Mixing' With Oppressors

"There have been reports in England, and in American newspapers, too, that the Belgians are finally beginning to mix with the Germans, and that they do not bear ill will to the troops quartered there now, since all of the original invading army has been sent away to other points. These statements are frequently seen in German newspapers, too, but they are absolutely false. The Belgians dislike the Germans as much today as they did when the first shot was fired at Liege, and when the Germans poured through the country, marching night and day for seventy-two hours. Occasionally one finds Belgians friendly with Germans, and occasionally one finds German civilians in Belgian cities trying hard to be friendly to their neighbors, but there is a reason for both cases. The friendly ones are nearly always spies. Frequently German spies disguised as Belgians make friends with soldiers, and then try them out to see if the troops are in a rebellious state. When such condition is found the entire garrison is shifted and replaced by new men.

"The Germans are always shifting the troops in Belgium. They march all the prisoners they take on the entire western front through Belgian cities, to awe the people. Several Belgians have been arrested for turning their backs and refusing to look at columns of prisoners. No

French or British prisoners are confined in Belgium, but a number of Russians have been sent there, and are employed in nail factories seized by the Germans.

Antwerp Was to Be German Port

"Until last January the Belgian factory and machine shop owners were encouraged by the Germans to keep operating. Huge stores of goods were turned out and concentrated in Belgian cities, largely in Antwerp. Even laces and articles of that kind were made in profusion by Belgian workers, men and women, who refused to work for the Germans and manufacture anything that might be used as war material.

"It is said that Germany expected that President Wilson would force England to end the blockade, and that under the pretense of Belgian commerce the Germans would have Antwerp open for ocean freights. However, in January, when the effects of the blockade became more apparent, all the factories were closed the Germans asserting that they needed all raw material and all coal available.

"The usual allowance of food for each Belgian is 150 grams of meat a week. On Fridays the meat cards are distributed. The civilian purchaser goes to the Belgian butcher, produces the card and is then taken by the Belgian butcher to the German butcher, who doles out the meat. This is true of everything, and no passports are issued any more to Belgian shopkeepers. Consequently as one cannot travel a kilometre in Belgium without a military passport one town may be entirely without corn or meat or some other staple, while a town a few miles away may have some to spare. But there is no commerce or business between those towns and no communication whatsoever.

Only Mark of 'Kultur'

"The Germans compel every child to attend school at the age of seven. Previously education had not been compulsory. That is the only mark of 'Kultur' I have noticed. Apart from that, however, you must remember that there is no mail, no telephone, no telegraph—none of the modern conveniences. One can mail a letter, yes but it is never delivered—merely censored. In Brussels, I understand, there is a limited telephone system in operation, but nowhere else. And to try to send a telegram—why, that brands one as a spy immediately.

"The Brussels telephone Exchange was opened seven or eight months after the outbreak of the war. At that time many of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the garrison there brought their wives and families from Germany. It is said that they expected to break the barrier between them and the people through the activities of the women. But it was a lamentable failure, and now there are few German women in Belgium. I have heard that officers are now forbidden to fetch their wives and families there. And I have also heard that the German women were very glad to return home after a short stay in Brussels."

Concerning the execution of Miss Cavell, the English "spy," Mlle. — said:

"Every one speaks of the wonderful courage of Nurse Cavell, and none believed the story that she broke down at the end and was unable to stand against the wall and receive the bullets, especially when the testimony of the English and Belgian nurses was heard. They asserted they had sat up with her all night just before she was led to death and that it was she who comforted them and kept them from breaking down. No, Miss Cavell was brave to the last, and there are men who have sworn that they saw the wound in her left leg made by a German bullet that caused her to fall. All six of the men in the firing

squad were transferred from Brussels immediately afterward."

Saw a Zeppelin Destroyed

Mlle. — was in Ghent the morning that Lieut. Warneford shot down the Zeppelin. She heard the firing and went outdoors and saw the flashes of the guns.

"Presently," she said, "the German searchlights were turned on and they began flashing in the sky to pick out the English aviator who was attacking the dirigible. German aeroplanes were sent up to fight him, and with all the searchlights playing we were able to see the battle clearly. It occurred at a point just over the outskirts of Ghent. There was a terrific explosion when the airship blew up and the blazing bodies of the occupants of the Zeppelin could be seen dropping to the ground. There were 29 commissioned German officers in that Zeppelin.

"There are a number of Zeppelin sheds just outside of Ghent, but the Belgians are never allowed to approach them. The Germans guard that branch of the service better than any other, with the exception perhaps of the submarine end. There have been submarines shipped in sections through Belgium to the North Sea front; but now, I understand they are proceeding under their own power to the bases at Zebrugge. I do not believe that the large oceanic submarines can be shipped in sections. Those sent overland were merely small harbor defense craft."

Mlle. — described the German crematory at Serrang, where thousands of the Kaiser's troops killed along the western front have been incinerated.

"The Belgian peasants there are forced to handle this work for the Germans, as that is the one thing that even the disciplined German troops refuse to do," she said. "Memories of religion and of the church evidently stir the callous soldiers against burning the bodies of their comrades, as there were innumerable mutinies at Serrang when the crematory was opened and the Landsturm were ordered to burn the bodies. Belgians who have been forced by the Prussian officers to do this work have told me that they were compelled to wear German uniforms while engaged in it in order that German soldiers present might not know that all of their comrades had refused to perform the task."

DEAR BUTTER AND EGGS

More Dutch Produce Going to Germany Than to Us

London, June 14.—The Grocer, June 10, its Market Reports for London Provisions, says: "Eggs continue in good request at a rather firmer rate. Very few Dutch eggs are available; Germany and Switzerland are drawing upon Holland freely for supplies." The Grocer gives as a reason for the shortage and rise the fact that Germany is taking supplies of eggs which would have eased our market if sent to us. The following are official returns:—

Eggs in Tons. Jan.-Jan.-1916. April, April, 1916. 1914.

Holland to Germany.... 11,825 3,101
Holland to Britain.... 557 2,733
During the four months Germany received 5,991 tons of eggs more than we and Germany together received in the corresponding period before the war.

The Grocer's report upon butter is equally significant. "Extremely high prices and short supplies." This situation is again explained by the official figures:—

Butter in Tons. Jan.-Jan.-1916. April, April, 1916. 1914.

Holland to Germany.... 10,213 4,010
Holland to Britain.... 33 1,337
During the four months Germany received 4,816 tons of butter more than we and Germany together received in the corresponding period before the war.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestion, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDNER, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

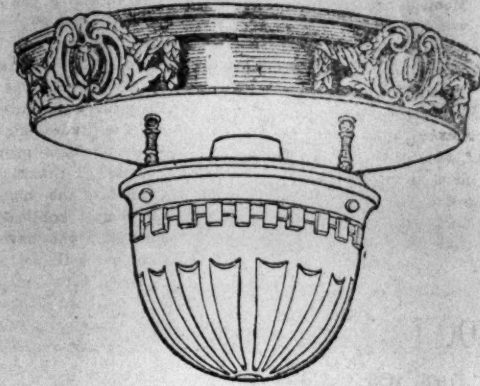
"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D.,
St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
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We are prepared to demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that the Brascolite will not only reduce your lighting bills but will also increase the efficiency of your employees, display your merchandise to better advantage and decrease the cost of maintaining the lighting system.

Allow us the opportunity to **prove** to you that the Brascolite will accomplish all the above desirable results.

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Should demand the
consideration of every
logical smoker

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Virginia Leaf to the
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it is skillfully blended
by experts

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YOUR PORTRAIT
Have it taken now while you are
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IT IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO CONQUER, SAYS BRIAND

To The Military and Diplomatic Union Must Be Added Economic Union

VIEWS OF TWO PREMIERS

Britain to Aid France Whenever, Wherever and However Joffre Desires

London, June 15.—Both the French and British Prime Ministers yesterday dealt with after the war problems, Mr. Asquith with a new fabric of the Empire which will settle the Irish question finally, and M. Briand with the measures of defence, protection, trade and compensation at German expense that the Allies must exact.

By W. L. McAlpin

Paris, June 14.—The keynote of the programme before the International Economic Conference, whose first official sitting took place this morning at the Foreign Ministry, was struck by M. Briand, the French Premier, in a remarkable opening speech.

"The deliberations which are about to begin," he said, "must be animated by the ardent breath of war and the firm determination to conquer. The valor and sufferings of our heroic soldiers, the mourning which death sows so freely, the certain hope inspired by so many sublime sacrifices, will preside over your labors and give them force."

"It is to ransom so many cruel trials and to assure a worthier and freer life to the new generations that you are assembled here. You will not for an instant forget that for those who have been deprived of the glorious privilege of bearing arms and making the sacrifice of their lives the greatest and noblest duty towards all our heroes—those who have fallen as well as those who will bring back our flags victorious—is to prepare the morrow of reparation."

Not Sufficient To Conquer

Other striking passages in M. Briand's eloquent and practical address are: "It is not sufficient to conquer. To the military union which will secure the success of our arms and to the diplomatic union which will establish mutual penetration and the pooling of our political interests, we must add an economic union which will guarantee the intensive development of our material resources in fruitful harmony—the exchange of Allied products and their distribution in the markets of the world."

"The new world which will emerge from victory will demand in every domain fresh conceptions and methods adapted to the circumstances created by the great changes now in preparation. The war has awakened us to the peril. It has superabundantly demonstrated the economic slavery into which we were being lured. The evil done was already great. Our adversaries had almost attained success. Then came the war."

"It is now time for you to pay less attention to conventional and theoretic doctrines and traditional customs than to the new realities which impose themselves upon us. In face of the common danger there are no conflicting interests, only a unique and firm resolution to guard against it for the good of all, and the strong light of facts will show us the way. If it be proved that our former errors almost allowed our enemies to exercise an irreparable tyranny over the productive forces of the world, you will resolutely abandon them and take a new direction."

"In collaboration with our gallant armies we have known and will know better every day by the unification and co-ordination of our various energies how to strike at the production and commerce of our enemies in their vitals, deprive them of their indispensable resources, and so diminish their power of action and force of resistance in the military struggle."

At the close of the morning sitting M. Briand invited the delegates to luncheon. In the afternoon, under the presidency of M. Clemenceau, the Minister of Commerce, the representatives of the eight Allied Powers reassembled, and the practical work of the Conference was entered upon.

Ireland and Empire
Ladybank, June 14.—Mr. Asquith this afternoon addressed his constituents for the first time for over two years. Speaking of the death of Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith said that he was more sensitive to outside criticism than the world knew, and that the last work of his life—his meeting with a large number of M.P.s—was one of his happiest.

"At our last conversation he spoke to me almost with the gaiety of a schoolboy of his enjoyment of that friendly encounter with some of his most persistent and formidable critics. He had a fine and in many ways an enviable end. He left a place that none else can fill and a memory that will last as long as the British Empire. He bequeathed to

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INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad

U.S. Takes Measures To Stop After the War Dumping by Germans

New York, June 14.—President Wilson and Mr. Marshall will be unanimously renominated for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency at the Democratic Convention which opened at St. Louis today, and if present plans are unchanged the Convention will abandon the Democratic Free Trade position and adopt a plank calling for anti-dumping legislation to protect American markets after the war.

The belief is widespread among American economists that the German Powers will try to undersell Americans in the home markets when the Allies' economic pressure is operative in the coming days of peace. President Wilson strongly supports a reversal of the historic Democratic position on the tariff for this reason, and it is probable that the Democratic Convention will follow his desire for the acceptance of the anti-dumping principle by the Democrats.

President Wilson paraded today at the head of a "Preparedness for War" procession in Washington as a private citizen. The procession started from the Peace Monument with the President leading. He wore a straw hat, blue serge coat, cream trousers, and white shoes, and carried a small United States flag over his shoulder.

ANTI-ALCOHOL CRUSADE

Petrograd, July 1.—The Duma yesterday passed a bill prohibiting the use of alcohol of over one degree and a half proof. As the new measure will badly affect the wine manufacturing industry, the Legislature passed an amended Bill permitting the sale of wine containing alcohol not exceeding 12 degrees. This law will be applied to grape raising districts only during the war. After the war is over it will be enforced all round.—Nicht Nicht.

INDOOR SPORTS.

WATCHING A HARD BOILED EGG MILK THE GASOLINE HOSE FOR THE LAST DROP WHILE HE'S FILLING HIS FLUVER

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WATCH

Lawn Tennis

S.N.R. Rec. C. v. S.P.S. Old Boys
The above Match (Doubles) has been arranged to take place on the Markham Road Ground tomorrow commencing at 4.15 p.m.

The Railway team will be selected from the following:—H. Middleton, E. T. Forrester, D. P. Griffiths, P. D. Sullivan, F. D. Mulvey, W. K. Chun, T. H. Tong, B. L. Cheetham, and L. P. Quincey.

A special coach will leave the Shanghai North Station punctually at 4 p.m. to convey the two teams and visitors to the ground.

Lawn Bowls

Mr. Campbell's Team	Mr. Macdonald's Team
G. L. Campbell (skip)	D. MacDonald (skip)
E. C. Ennott	F. L. Marshall
W. Gater	R. Scotson
G. Dunlop	R. Simmons
O. Crewe-Read (skip)	J. C. Thomson (skip)
J. Frost	A. Taylor
A. W. Dewhurst	G. R. Wingrove
V. Grundy	A. Samson
C. M. Bain (skip)	J. Park (skip)
F. Large	E. Payne
H. Browett	F. A. Sampson
W. N. C. Allen	F. B. Walker
S. Hammond (skip)	H. B. Stewart (skip)
R. A. Lawson	C. E. Pearson
F. C. Banham	J. J. Sheridan
W. Dutton	Dr. J. W. Ross
J. T. Disselhoff (skip)	J. C. Macdougall (skip)
J. P. Lowe	W. A. Ogden
J. M. C. Galletly	W. J. Vine
D. M. Graham	D. Mennie
L. Evans (skip)	G. H. Phillips (skip)
E. Hunter	J. Ross Young
C. J. Head	Rev. W. H. Rees
J. B. Grant	C. W. Marshall

Today's Cricket

S.C.C. v. Swimming Bath Club
This match will take place on the S.C.C. ground today; play to commence at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

The following will be the teams:—
S.C.C. Team—E. G. Tait (Capt.), D. H. Cooke, W. C. G. Clifford, A. J. Daniels, P. T. Hollander, R. W. Johnston, H. Langley, A. H. Leslie, W. J. Monk, J. H. Teesdale and C. C. Whitehead.

Reserve:—E. P. Graham-Barrow.
Bathmen—W. C. D. Turner (Capt.), D. Campbell, R. Grimshaw, W. J. Hawkins, H. D. Hillard, W. R. Lemarchand, M. O. Springfield, T. G. Smeaton, C. E. M. Thomson, W. H. L. Warrener and L. R. Wheen.

Reserve:—E. Toeg.
T.H.S. O. B. v. Parsec C.C.
This match will be played at Hongkew Park at 2.30 p.m. today.

Hanbury School Team—H. J. Ambrose, A. S. Ahmed, T. H. Porter, J. V. Jensen, G. V. Jensen, C. A. Sullivan, A. Mader, F. W. Golding, C. R. Mader and A. J. Willis (Captain).

Reserve:—R. Remedios.
S. N. R. C. v. S. P. S. O. B. C.
The above match will be played on the S. N. R. Ground at Markham Road this afternoon.

S. P. S. Team:—C. Bowers, E. J. Cooke, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), J. P. Hawes, F. Mader, G. Mader, C. E. Olleresson, B. H. Smith, Alf. Souza, A. V. White and A. Souza.

Umpire:—A. J. Mooney.
The Railway team will be selected from the following:—P. D. Mulvey (Captain), P. D. Sullivan, E. T. Forrester, W. T. Manley, C. L. W. Bailey, L. P. Quincey, D. McKay, C. L. G. Wayne, H. T. Mousley, Ho Wing-ching, Ho Wing-chuen, B. L. Cheetham, F. Dunstan, H. M. Morgan and G. Danson.

A special coach will leave the Shanghai North Station punctually

at 2.40 p.m. to convey the two teams and visitors to the ground.

B.A.T. v. St. Andrew's
The following have been selected to represent the B. A. T. C. C. v. the St. Andrew's C. C. to be played on the St. Andrew's ground at 2.30 p.m. today:—R. Bailey, H. G. Boyling, H. E. Brewer, J. E. Cameron, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster (Capt.), J. B. Katz, G. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock, W. E. Talbot and E. F. Thorpe.

Reserve:—L. M. Guedes.

LIMITING COTTON EXPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 13.—Reuter's Agency learns that Great Britain has asked the Netherlands Overseas Trust to prevent the export of cotton goods from Holland to neutrals.

BRITISH INCOME TAX

May Deduct Value of Branch Premises Abroad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 13.—The King's Bench has decided that it is permissible to deduct the annual value of branch premises abroad in fixing the profits of a business for the purposes of income tax and has dismissed the appeal of the Inland Revenue against the decision given by the Income Tax Commissioners to that effect in respect of the Singapore and Penang premises of Messrs. Boustead.

Germany Preparing To Call 1918 Class

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 13.—Pay-books taken on German prisoners show that Germany is preparing to call up the 1918 class.

FOREIGN POLICEMEN'S ESCAPE FROM BOMBS

Missiles Failed to Explode When Thrown at Men Sent To Seize Blackmailer

A Chinese shop servant was before the Mixed Court yesterday on charges of having attempted to extort money from Woo Pah-ching of No. 1524 Avenue Road. It was also shown that he attempted to kill the two foreign policemen who arrested him.

Mr. Grant Jones, British assessor, and Magistrate Yul heard the case. Mr. E. E. Newman appeared for the police. He said that the case was a very serious one and asked a remand for a special hearing. This was granted.

On July 12 the accused went to the Avenue Road house with two bombs concealed in a basket of vegetables. There he demanded \$5,000 from the owner of the house, threatening to blow the place up with the bombs. He was put off and the police notified. P. Cs. Pascall and Edward Ritchie were sent out to arrest him. They came upon the man in an alleyway near the Avenue Road. He was still carrying the bombs under the vegetables. As he saw the policemen coming he took out the bombs and threw them both at the officers. Neither exploded and he was captured. The bombs were in tins. They have been sent to Dr. Stanley for an examination of their contents.

CHINA LOANS IN U. S.

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) states: It is reported from a reliable source that the Peking Government is trying to raise foreign loans from the U. S. A. and other financiers but so far the only advance paid in is that of the Lee, Higginson loan to the amount of \$1,000,000. The loan for the conservancy of the Grand Canal with the International Banking Corporation has been concluded but no advance has been made as yet. Thus the financial condition in Peking is very stringent. Though negotiations are earnestly proceeding with American financiers, unless the United States joins the Quintuple Group no loan by the U. S. A. alone will be possible.

War Honors for Duke Of Westminster, Richest Peer

He Found Opportunity in Egypt to Show His Mettle, Winning the D.S.O. and Promotion by Rescue Of the Tara Captives

New York, June 10.—The levelling process of war, giving the man of obscure antecedents a chance to put his name in history by some feat of signal courage, has given the Duke of Westminster, Britain's richest peer, equally a chance to prove his real caliber as a brave man full of resource as well as patriotism. Thirty-seven years old, Duke at the age of twenty, inheriting an income estimated at a million dollars a year, steadily increasing until it must within a decade or two reach the astonishing figure of \$5,000,000 a year, petted and spoiled by his relatives, married against his will at the command of royalty, beset with temptations in every shape and form that eagerly lie in wait for any enormously rich and attractive young man, the Duke has found his opportunity to show his mettle in this war.

No exploit of the war gives evidence of more valor than the Duke's rescue of the 100 British captives in Western Egypt, who were the survivors of Tara, seized by the Arabs when they landed on the Arabian coast after their vessel was torpedoed last November.

The survivors of the Tara reached England a short time ago, having been rescued on St. Patrick's Day. The story of the Duke of Westminster's exploit has come from them and from fragmentary descriptions sent to London from Suez and Cairo. The Duke, a true soldier, has not been giving out any information himself. But he has been awarded the D. S. O. and promoted to the rank of major.

It was supposed that there were survivors of the Tara, but there was absolutely no way of discovering their whereabouts until the latter part of April, when Gen. Lukin on the Western Egyptian front captured Solum, which he had held before, but had had to relinquish to the Arabs and Turks. The Germans had established a munition factory at Bir Waer, six miles south of Solum, and the British started toward it. This expedition, filling ten armored cars, discovered a road laid down in the desert running to Tobruk, extending into Tripoli for ninety miles. Reaching Bir Waer and finding its munition factory destroyed, the British went on to Aziza, nineteen miles, where they encountered a Turkish mountain gun and two machine guns. There was a stiff fight and the British returned to Solum with much booty.

Some one had found at Bir Waer a letter from a British officer, Capt. Gwatkin Williams, addressed to Nuri Bey, the Turkish commander, laying before him the condition of the Tara prisoners and making a plea for better treatment. The camp at Bir Hakim was mentioned as the place where the prisoners were. This letter came by accident into the hands of the Duke of Westminster. He asked permission to attempt a rescue. All that night and throughout the whole of the following day the men in the batteries worked at the machines, putting them in condition for the severest kind of travelling. Light cars, carrying guns, and motor ambulances were also made ready. At midnight on March 16 the Duke started, commanding nine armored cars, five touring cars with guns, cars with supplies, and ambulance cars, forty-two in all. Into the desert they ran for eighty miles, when the Arab guide gave evidence of being uncertain of his bearings. The Duke kept on until they had gone 110 miles, when they came to a small mountain, which was identified by the guide as Bir Hakim.

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the British beheld their fellow countrymen in the camp standing as silent as Egyptian statues, dumb with amazement at the realization of the possibility of their rescue. Lieut. William Griggs, the famous jockey, was allowed by the Duke to guide the first car forward. There was no

resistance at first and not much at any time from the guards, who were few in number, and all of whom were soon killed by the British. The prisoners, emaciated almost to skeletons, crawled over the running boards of the cars. They had lived on snails principally, once in a while getting a tiny piece of goat's meat. The Duke's cars travelled 240 miles in bringing the prisoners back to camp. As soon as the rescued men could travel they were put on ship for England.

Bulgarian Ministry Reduced to Minority

Government Loses Controlling Power of Votes by Defection of Stambulovists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 13.—A telegram from Sofia states that the Government in Bulgaria has been placed in a minority, owing to the defection of the Stambulovist party.

Russians to Employ Chinese and Koreans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, July 13.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces has authorized the employment within the Minsk Government of Chinese and Koreans.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 13.—An official communiqué regarding the operations in Mesopotamia reports minor encounters, in which we punished brigades. The enemy's artillery and air-craft ineffectually bombarded our lines at Sunn-i-Yat. In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that Mr. Asquith will make a full statement concerning the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia on Tuesday and promised facilities for discussion.

Buick Company Makes Record Sales of Cars

One of the most surprising sales records ever established by an American automobile company has just been set by the Buick people. As usual the Buick company set their estimate for the 1916 output—which was by the way nearly double the 1915 estimate. The quantity of cars manufactured were thought to fully cover all demands during the year of 1916.

However the 1916 demands were so heavy that before May this year, every car in the entire factory was sold—cars the number of which were supposed to be sufficient to supply dealers for the entire year.

After the first two months' sales, it was immediately apparent that measures had to be adopted to meet the unheard of demand. The 1917 models were in the process of construction. Hundreds of extra mechanics and employees were engaged and the fight to keep up with the demand began. The factory worked day and night, the machinery never stopping except for repairs. The men were offered special inducements in order to keep their interest and enthusiasm up to the limit.

In a short month car after car rolled out of the factory and to the surprise of the motor industry, Buick agents were seen to announce the 1917 Buick—far in advance of any other make and far in advance of the time set for 1917 Buick distribution.

Added interest in this feat is given the announcement of the American Hardware and Plumbing company of the reception of the 1917 models, which recently arrived in the city and which are the center of much interest and comment. They are far in advance of anything in this portion of the world. Aside from the exterior beauty, the improvement of the crown fenders, there are certain mechanical features, which are only fully appreciated by those who understand the value of the new innovations. This car is on display at the American Hardware and should be seen by anyone interested in the advancement of the automobile industry.

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WEATHER

Fine weather. Normal monsoon, with local squalls to the south of Shanghai. Variable breezes in the north.

SHANGHAI, JULY 15, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The United States As A World Power

LORD Bryce has contributed a striking article entitled "America's Traditional Isolation" to the American periodical The New Republic. Like Mr. Disraeli in his day, Lord Bryce holds that America can only fulfil her destiny by taking some part in the world politics of the European Powers, a view diametrically opposed to that of the founders of the Republic.

Dealing with circumstances in which Washington recommended a policy of rigid detachment from the political affairs of Europe, Lord Bryce proceeds:—

Consider what those circumstances were. In Washington's day North America was distant from Europe by a voyage of some weeks, often of many weeks, and often perilous. American commerce with Europe was already important, but how small compared with that of our times! Very few persons went to and fro. News came slowly, and what did come became imperfectly known to the American people. They could afford to think little and care little about Europe, not only because their relations, personal and commercial, were comparatively slender, but also because they were then and for two generations afterwards mainly occupied in colonizing their vast western territory and developing their own resources. They were, moreover, in Washington's day a population of only five millions.

But at last things changed in Europe, and the revolutions of 1848 marked a decisive stage in the change. They have gone on changing fast since then, and the greatest change of all has been the extension of the power and influence of the leading civilized States beyond the boundaries of Europe. The whole world has now become one by the enormous development of trade, due to new and swift means of transportation and communication, and by the interests which every country has in the weal or woe of every other country. Not only the directly commercial, but the financial relations of all civilized countries are closely interwoven; wars affect the trade and the welfare generally of neutral more than ever before; capital has become so great a power, and capital in one country is so interlocked with capital in another, that whatever affects it anywhere affects it everywhere. No country escapes this influence, and the United States can escape it as little as any because it is the wealthiest of all.

Moreover, the growth of offensive warlike action has been immensely enlarged; every State has now become the neighbor of every other for evil as well as for good. Were an aggressive and ambitious military and naval Power, restrained by no scruples, disposed to embark on a policy of conquest overseas at the expense of weaker nations, she could do now what would have been impossible in the days of Washington. We in England used till lately to set down as mere "pipe dreams" the fears that such an aggressive European Power would threaten such countries as Brazil or Argentina, but we must now confess ourselves mistaken. Neither of those countries nor the islands of the West Indies would be safe from attack were the other Powers which possess navies, and would be interested in

checking aggression, unable to intervene. Supposing their navies got out of the way, the field would be clear.

Lastly, there is another way in which the position of the United States has been entirely changed. She now numbers more than twenty times the population of Washington's day. She has become a great Power to which the world looks as the strongest and most impartial exponent of neutral opinion. The United States stands in an especial degree for the Principles of International Justice and International Law. It has done more than any other nation to advocate the substitution of arbitration for war, and to improve the rules and assert the value of the principles of public law as governing international relations. Less than ever before can the United States view with an indifferent eye the conflict, wherever in the world it may be waged, for principles which it has done so much to promote, principles intertwined with its own life and growth. Its greatness and history alike impose on it a unique responsibility. Were Washington alive now would he not recognise such a responsibility? He certainly could no longer say in the words of his message: "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation."

This brings me back to the point where we started. Have not the changes of 120 years so altered the relations of North America to Europe as to make some lines of action right or even necessary now which would have been uncalculated, and even dangerous, in 1796? These are submitted as general considerations. Of their applicability to the present or any other specific crisis it is not for me to speak. No sensible man on this side of the Atlantic would venture to offer argument or advice upon matters which are entirely for the judgment of the Government and people of the United States. The more anyone knows of the conditions under which the Executive and Congress have to act, and the complicated facts they have to weigh, the less would he presume to offer advice.

But there is one point on which a word may be said, because it relates not to the present conjuncture or to that treaty settlement when the war ends which the belligerent Powers, whoever they may then be, will have to make, but to the further and subsequent question: What is to be done after the settlement has been reached and completed? This is a matter on which Europeans are entitled to address their American friends, inviting their co-operation in a work to be done hereafter for the benefit of the world. All thoughtful men born in Britain, and, as we are told, in the United States also, feel that some effort must be made to provide machinery calculated to prevent the recurrence of such a frightful calamity as this war has proved to be.

The difficulties of such a scheme are obvious. But they need not be insuperable, with the co-operation of the United States, which would bring to any concerted plan for the amicable settlement of disputes and for the maintenance of peace by a League to restrain aggression, its authority, its strength, and that disinterestedness which belongs to its position outside the circle of European jealousies. Here is an undertaking which the changes of the last 70 years have made a matter of common concern to every part of the world. No great nation, whatever its maxims of policy have heretofore been, can, if it approves the end in view, stand aloof from the effort to attain that end, now more than ever urgent. Here is a service in which the United States is called upon to join because it is to be rendered to mankind at large, to the New World as well as the Old.

President Wilson's Plan for A General Council of the Nations

(Public Opinion)

PRESIDENT Wilson's last speech to the "League to Enforce Peace" (after this war is over) was an unwitting reply to Lord Bryce's appeal.

There was nothing new in his speech, because it merely recognised some facts which they knew "down in Judea" hundreds of years ago, such as being members one of another, and that no man lives to himself without paying for it.

"But John P. Robinson, he sez they didn't know everythin' down in Judea."

That may be, but this war is a triumphant vindication of what they did know in Judea, but which Europe has not yet learned.

"President Wilson's plan," says the New York Sun, "would constitute a complete reversal of the attitude of aloofness from alliances to

which the United States has hitherto assiduously adhered, and it declares that the people want no entangling in foreign alliances."

"The President starts his speech," says the Westminster Gazette, "by propounding the theory of a European anarchy in which the United States is not concerned; he winds it up by declaring that in future the United States will be most deeply concerned to prevent this anarchy and to join with its neighbors in Europe in establishing a secure system of right and law. It would be a thousand pities if in irritation at the exordium of this speech we missed the importance of the conclusion."

"Nothing after the war will be so important as the establishment of a secure peace, and it is a fact to put on record that the President of the United States offers the assistance of his Government to establish the peace on the free and democratic principles for which we believe ourselves to be fighting."

"The permanent significance of President Wilson's recent references to the war and to the position of his own country have been somewhat obscured for the British public by the concentration of interest on some initial remarks which were perhaps not very fortunately phrased," says the Manchester Guardian. "President Wilson is very naturally anxious to preserve an outward position of complete impartiality with regard to the origins of the dispute, and the progress of its fortunes. This impartiality is not very intelligible to most of us who are passionately convinced of the justice of our cause, of the gulf that separates the contending parties, and of the fundamental importance to civilisation of the defeat of German aggression."

"All these things are really implied in what President Wilson has to say later on as to the legitimate objects of the association of the nations which he contemplates."

"But when he first introduces the speech he seems to put these questions upon the shelf. The reason of this quite clearly is that he does not consider himself to be the man to deal with them, and he does not wish the expression of any opinion to prejudice what he has to say with regard to more fundamental issues."

"President Wilson's speech at the banquet of The League to Enforce Peace is of the first importance," says the New Statesman. "Schemes for abolishing peace have always been reckoned to be legitimate occupations of diplomacy and statesmanship; but hitherto schemes for preventing war have been considered merely as a province of imaginative literature reserved for philosophers, dreamers, and cranks."

"Certain public pronouncements by Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Balfour have lately seemed to indicate a distinct change of view regarding this division of labor, a consciousness among the handlers of the world's affairs that they themselves must face as a practical task the creation of a supernatural organisation for securing respect for international rights and compliance with international law."

"And now President Wilson for the first time definitely brings the problem down from the clouds of the theorist's study to the regions of practical politics. He does this in a way which, we think, should appeal peculiarly to the people of this country, for he lays down certain general principles of international relationship which may fairly be claimed to embody the British ideal of what the foundations of international society should be, and he explicitly offers the alliance of the United States to any association of nations which may be formed to secure those principles against attack or violation."

"The significant points in the President's speech are two: his definition of the principles which should form the basis of the international organisation for the prevention of war, and his offer of the partnership of the United States in such an enterprise. He began by defining in three clauses the fundamental rights of peoples and nations:—

"There is the right of every people to live under the sovereignty which it shall choose.

"The right of every State to demand respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity from every other State.

"And the right of the society of nations to be free from every disturbance to its peace originating in aggression or the disregard of international rights."

"It would be difficult to define more concisely the fundamental things upon which nations must agree before their association in an international authority which will make war extremely improbable, becomes feasible."

"It is a significant fact," adds the New Statesman, "that the President's description of the foundations

of this Association of States to which he looks forward are but an elaboration of the general—as opposed to the immediate and particular—objects for which our responsible statesmen have announced that we entered, and are continuing, this war; namely, the establishment, in Mr. Asquith's words, of 'a real European partnership based upon the recognition of equal rights, established and enforced by the common will.' But it is still more significant that almost for the first time in history the head of a great Power has publicly proclaimed that his State is prepared to enter an alliance, the sole object of which is to be the safeguarding of international rights and the prevention of war."

"The foundation of his Association of Nations is to be an agreement to respect the 'sovereignty and territorial integrity' of every State, and it will act by insisting upon compliance with international law and treaty covenants, and upon the submission of international disputes—before war is begun—to the opinion of the world."

"The American President, announces, so far as his Government is concerned, a change in the attitude of the United States towards international politics which amounts to a revolution," says the Manchester Guardian.

"We doubt whether anything but the repeated insults of the submarine campaign could have shaken this settled policy of the American people. But Germany was determined to teach the Americans a lesson, and against their will she has brought them to a conviction, as voiced by their President, that the European war must touch them, that it raises issues which extend far beyond the borders of Europe and concern all mankind."

"This is the discovery which the President has made. 'We are participants, whether we would or not, in the life of the world. The interests of all the nations are our own also; we are partners with the rest. What affects mankind is inevitably our affair as well as the affair of the nations of Europe and Asia.'"

"This discovery, which in the religious and the moral sphere the leaders of mankind made some 2,000 years ago, is, as it will be seen filtering through into the political sphere," adds the Guardian. "It is reluctantly admitted by the State which has been most resolutely attached to the doctrines of international laissez-faire."

"How would a league of nations secure mutual peace and respect of right?" asks the Guardian. "There would have to be something more than an agreement to submit disputes to arbitration. There would have to be a contingent means for coercing a refractory member."

"Two such means are suggested in Mr. Wilson's speech—armed intervention and the commercial boycott. Both methods present difficulties. The former seems to require the nations to keep armed; the latter would be ineffective unless very rigidly observed by the whole of the neutral world."

"Their employment, however, supposes some central body, some general council of the nations, which has declared the aggressor an outlaw, has pronounced upon him the ban of the association and called on all members to fulfil their undertakings. The functions of this council would be more than those of occasional conciliation at a point when difficulties become acute. It would have to deal with the problems of international relations as they arise and before they reach the acute stage, and if it did so it would seldom be idle. It would, in short, have the elements of a standing congress or parliament, and it is to such a parliament that the President's remarks point."

"This may seem a remote ideal fit only for days of profound peace. But that is not the case. The question is practical and affects our whole outlook upon the war. What Europe is asking for above everything is security, and no country is ready to see security in anything short of the utter destruction of its opponent."

"A league of the nations with the United States as a member would be a different sort of security, and if its realisation were generally believed in, it would in consequence have a moderating influence upon the conflict."

Brutal

During the regular pastor's Summer vacation the sermons at the Baptist Church were preached by well-known ministers from other churches. A list of coming attractions was posted in the vestibule. One morning when making his announcements for the coming week the day's incumbent mislaid the slip containing the name of his immediate successor, but he supplied the information in this fashion:—

"On the way out you will find the preacher for next Sunday hanging up in the vestibule!"

Correspondence

Liang Shih-yi's Patriotism

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—Observing in your issue of this date that Mr. Liang Shih-yi (late Director General of Customs, Chief of the Bank of Communications and henchman of Yuan Shih-k'ai, etc., etc.) has told Reuters' Agent at Hongkong that "he and his party have retired entirely from the political arena, so that the party now in power may devote its whole attention and energy to pursuing a constructive policy" for, as far as he (Mr. Liang) can see, "there is trouble ahead in the next few months," I crave the favor of space in your columns to ask Mr. Liang one or two questions relative to the root-cause of the recent revolt against the attempt to cause the "election" of Yuan as Emperor indicated that he was about to ascend the throne by the will of the people.

Were Mr. Liang a private individual it would be an impertinence to thus publicly interrogate him, but in the case of so great a politician it is merely proof of the importance that may rightly be attached to his public utterances.

What I desire to ask is (a) whether he took any steps to prevent the despatch from Peking on October 15, 1915, of a lengthy telegram to the Military and Civil Governors of the provinces in which, in reference to the election of Yuan as Emperor, a passage appears reading as follows:—"All formalities in connection with the voting should, therefore, whenever possible, be carefully observed so as to clothe the proceedings with an appearance of regularity, and to furnish an excuse for suppressing internal discontent on the one hand and for stopping foreign interference on the other."

(b) Why, if the election was an expression of the will of the people, as alleged, any necessity should have arisen for "clothing the proceedings with an appearance of regularity" and thereby furnish "an excuse for suppressing internal discontent?"

(c) Why, if there was danger of internal discontent, he attached his signature to the telegram despatched from Peking on November 7, 1915, to the Military and Civil Governors of the provinces in which it is asserted that "at present the whole nation is determined to nominate Yuan Shih-k'ai Emperor?"

(d) Why, if all was being done in strict accordance with the will of the nation, the total of votes alleged to have been voluntarily cast for Yuan as Emperor did not reach 2,000?

(e) Why, if he had the lasting welfare of the nation at heart, he attached his signature with others to a telegram despatched by the National Convention Bureau from Peking on December 21, 1915, to the Military and Civil Governors of the provinces enjoining them to see to it that all documents relating to the election of Yuan be burnt lest they should remain permanent records which might compromise the National Convention Bureau . . . and, what is worse, should they be handed down as part of the national records, they will stain the opening pages of the history of the new dynasty?"

(f) Why, if there was danger of outside interference, an audacious attempt was made to deceive the friendly Powers, who were assured shortly prior to the outbreak of the revolt in Yunnan that there was little or no danger of an uprising because the people had unanimously elected Yuan as Emperor? Did it never occur to Mr. Liang Shih-yi that such disconcerting treatment of the Powers might give grave offence?

Also, did it never cross his mind that whilst there would be much to be lost through the truth about the Monarchy Plot becoming generally known, including as it would the "staining of the opening pages of the new dynasty," there was in reality nothing to be gained by the masses through the elevation of Yuan to the throne, despite the fact that he had solemnly sworn, in March, 1912, that he "would obey strictly the Constitution" and "abide by the will of the people?" If there is "trouble ahead" who is chiefly to blame for it?

Yours etc.,

VIATOR.

Shanghai, July 14.

Janie's Way

The young man was in love. He had declared his passion to the young lady and she had passed him along to father. Father listened to his tale patiently.

"It is all right so far as I am concerned," the old gentleman said, "but I am afraid that Janie will not marry you."

"Oh, don't say that," the young man pleaded. "Has she—has she said so?" "No," said the old gentleman, "but from what I know of Janie, if she had wanted she would have taken you without referring you to me."

The Vatican And The Movies

The Eternal City has been in a flutter of excitement (remarks an exchange) over the enterprising American moving-picture operators who were at work "filming" the Holy Week services in St. Peter's. The war was temporarily forgotten and no-one talked of anything else. It will take a long time for the discussion raised are bound to come up again. The "movies" have come to stay, and it is fairly certain that in time the Church will make use of them for her own benefit, though just now there are many Catholics who use the word "sacrilege" when speaking of the most recent American "invasion."

From a professional "movie" point of view, there is no question but that the Holy Week services in St. Peter's offer one of the grandest spectacles any operator could ever hope to turn his crank on. A reproduction of the ceremonies would attract immense crowds all over the world, not only devout Catholics who can never hope to see the real services with their own eyes, but also people of any other creed, or none, because the scene is impressive beyond words. It has therefore been the ambition of several moving-picture directors for years to take the Holy Week at St. Peter's, but so far no-one has seriously attempted doing it. The Papal procession has been taken, and the Holy Father himself has consented to pose for the moving-picture camera, but when it comes to taking pictures of the holy services themselves in the most sacred edifice of the Catholic world, there have been not unnatural hesitations.

The whole question hinges on the point whether moving pictures are profane or not. That they have been used for vile purposes is certain, but is that any reason why they should not be used for the most sacred objects? There was a time when only hand made pictures and sculpture were thought proper for religious objects, but now are not church decorations made by machinery as well as by hand? Are not the most holy objects manufactured with the aid of modern instruments, just as they were in the past with the aid of hand tools? Mechanically reproduced pictures are used for decorations, and the Church has long since sanctioned the photographic reproductions of church decorations. The Holy Father often poses before the camera to gratify his friends, devout Catholics all over the world. Then, if single plates or films are allowed, what is the objection to a quick succession of them?

In some such way reasoned the moving-picture managers. In order to carry out their plans they at first thought of doing it furtively by bribing some of the minor church officials, but this was abandoned for the more honorable way of obtaining official permission. The man who could grant this was none other than Cardinal Merry del Val, a young Spaniard, who was Secretary of State of the late Pope Pius X and who is now the Archbishop of St. Peter's. Monsignor del Val is an open-minded young prelate, not befogged by ancient superstitions. Two arguments prevailed on him. They were, first, the important financial returns that the moving-picture concern could render, and, second, the edifying effect such pictures, properly displayed, would have on the peoples of all countries.

The first consideration was an im-

portant one. The war has seriously affected the income of St. Peter's, while at the same time the need for money to carry on its important functions, charitable and educational, is greater than ever. When translated into Italian money, the dollars offered by the moving-picture men look like a large fortune. Was it right to refuse such an opportunity to get support for the Church? The more Cardinal Merry del Val thought it over the more convinced he became that it was not.

More important yet was the consideration of the good such pictures would do in the entire world. The pictures would be shown in the most distant parts of the globe. They would recall to the strayed children of Rome that the mother church was still there, that their duties had been neglected, and that they might be welcomed back. To non-Catholics the sight of the impressive ceremonies that thousands of tourists and pilgrims pay fortunes to witness could not help but be attractive. Would it then be right for the Cardinal to deprive Christians all over the world of the privilege to see the services at the very heart of the Catholic faith?

Cardinal Merry del Val decided it would not, and said "yes" to the moving-picture men.

The operators were installed quietly, and they were able to take some part of the services before being discovered. Then came the explosion. The Cardinal had been ahead of his time. There were cries of "scandal" and "sacrilege," and as the storm became quite general, the moving picture men had their permit recalled.

The Italian newspapers have been very severe with Cardinal Merry del Val. Some have gone so far as to call him the "Movie Raphael." It is hardly possible that if it had been an Italian firm that had received the permit there would have been less of a storm. It is also possible that had the public been forewarned there would have been less of a shock.

In the matter of what is right and proper to represent on the movie screen there has been a great change in public sentiment in the course of a few years. During the Boer war some people were horrified at the idea that the battle scenes should be profaned by the moving-picture operators. Now the Governments themselves have official films taken of every front, and use them as propaganda. A few years ago people were excited because in the "movie" version of "Quo Vadis" the figure of Jesus Christ was represented on the screen as appearing in a vision before St. Peter. Now the same film is recommended to Christian families for the Holy Week. The same firm is now at work making representations of the life of Christ from His infancy to His death. It has spent a fortune in sending its operators and actors to all the sacred places in Egypt and Palestine, and everywhere it has received the support and sanction of the Catholic authorities. "When the 'drama' is finished, is it not probable that the Church will object to its representation? There is nothing sacrilegious about the moving-picture film. It is all a question of how it is used. 'Why let the devil have all the good tunes?' someone remarked years ago. 'Why let him have all the good means of propaganda?' the partisans of Cardinal Merry del Val are asking now.

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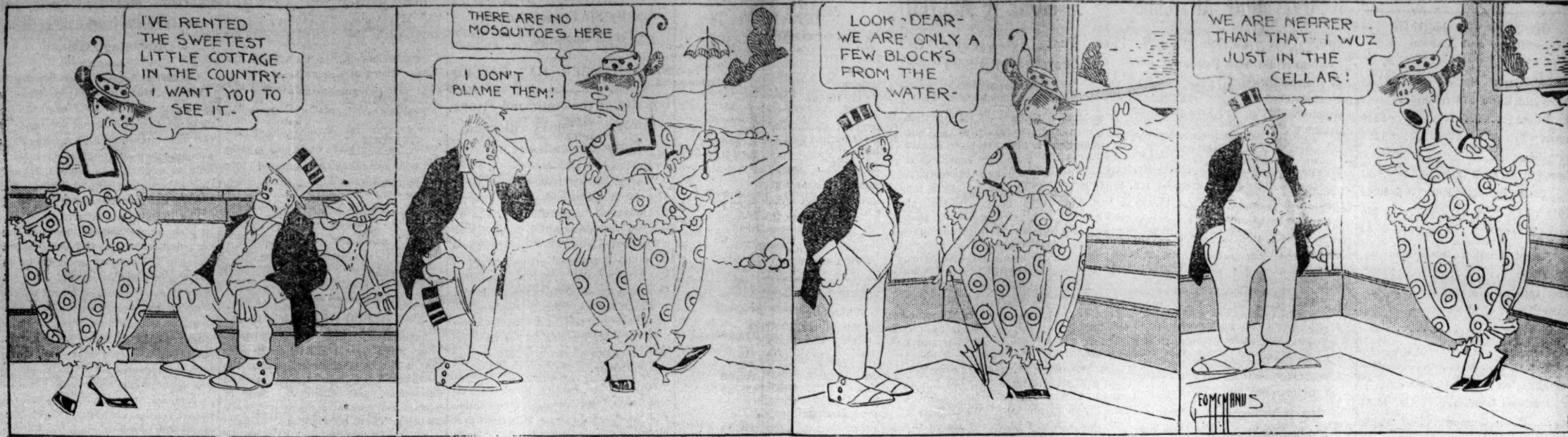
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

In This French Town No Babies Ever Die

There is a little town in Southern France where no baby less than a year old has died in ten years, where the average duration of life has doubled in a hundred years. The town is Villiers-le-Duc, and this

almost incredibly low mortality rate is due to the work of two Mayors, father and son.

The facts about this town and how this unprecedented result was attained are contained in official reports to the Academie de Medecine, taken from the archives of the Commune. These were read to the Royal College of Physicians in London by Dr. S. G. Moore and are so remarkable that the Lancet prints them in full.

In the ninety years from 1804 to 1893 the infantile mortality varied between 20 per 100 and 15 per 100. In the ten years from 1893 to 1903 it was nil. Up to 1854 it had maintained an average of 23.3 per cent. In that year M. de Villiers was elected Mayor. He was not a doctor, but took a deep interest in infantile welfare and in sanitation. In the nine years of his administration the death rate dropped to 15 per cent. He died in 1866. His two successors took little interest in babies, and during their terms in office the infantile death rate gradually rose to 30 per cent. In 1884 M. Morel de Villiers, son of the previous M. de Villiers, became Mayor. He began at once to apply the principles of this father and, to make himself more effective, studied medicine and took an M. D. degree. Then he drew up a set of rules for prospective mothers, for midwives, nurses and physicians, and proceeded to enforce them. The result speaks for itself.

The town's records show, in addition, that while from 1804 to 1873 there were 43 children stillborn, there have been only two such since 1873

and only one in fifteen years, and this one was due to neglect to summon a doctor in time.

Again, in 1804, the average duration of life in Villiers-le-Duc was thirty-four years and two months; in 1903 it was sixty-six years and six months. The regulations drawn up and enforced by Dr. Morel de Villiers are summed up as follows:

1. They are not recommendations, but ordinances that must be obeyed by all.
2. Every prospective mother has a right to adequate medical attendance and nursing.
3. She is obliged to notify the authorities at least two months before the expected event.
4. Midwives, paid by the municipality, visit every prospective mother and report on conditions.
5. Mothers may select any doctor they prefer, and if unable to pay his fee, the municipality pays it.
6. Strict regulations are made about the care of infants, whether nursed by their mothers or otherwise.
7. Every mother or wet nurse producing a year-old child in a good state of health after nursing it herself is paid 50 cents a month for the time she has nursed it.
8. All infantile complaints must immediately be notified to the authorities.

Dr. Moore urged that in all cities and towns all prospective mothers be required to notify the authorities. He admitted that such measures as those of Villiers-le-Duc could not be enforced in large cities as effectively

as in villages, but he pointed out that there was something radically wrong in England where 115 out of every 1,000 babies die before they are a year old, where in agricultural districts and in the better wards of large cities the rate is 80 per thousand, and where even in the families of physicians the death rate is 40 per thousand.

Anecdotes of the Famous

R. G. Knowles, the English comedian, is telling a good story of an encounter he once had with a flautist in a little way-back town in America. This flautist could do most things with his instrument, except play it in time and tune.

"Finally," says Knowles, "being unable to stand his horrible noises at rehearsal any longer, I whispered to the leader of the orchestra, 'Cut out the flute.'"

"All right," replied the gentleman, soothingly, but rather uncertainly, "we'll try it again."

"We did so—and once more I whispered, 'Cut out the flute.' The leader appeared to agree, and again we started off. But things were as bad as ever. Thoroughly exasperated, I yelled, 'Cut out that flute, will you?'"

"Then the flautist rose up, and, shaking his instrument threateningly at me, shouted:

"So you want me cut out, do you?" "Yes—go away and forget to come back," I answered him, warmly.

"All right," he roared. "But don't forget this—I'm Mayor of this town

and if I don't play your show won't get no license."

"He played," adds Mr. Knowles. The Duke of Westminster owns several magnificent houses. One of them is Grosvenor House, in the heart of fashionable London.

A party of Americans were recently being shown "round town," and one of the sights pointed out to them was Grosvenor House.

"That belongs to the Duke of Westminster, one of our greatest landed proprietors," explained the guide.

"Oh," said a lady of the party. "Well say, who landed him?"

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ST. CHARLES CREAM CAKE



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|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Cupful flour | 1/2 Cupful sugar |
| 2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder | 4 Egg yolks |
| 1/4 Teaspoonful salt | 1/4 Cupful St. Charles Cream |
| 1 Teaspoonful lemon juice | 4 Egg whites stiffly beaten |
| 3 Tablespoonfuls good lard | (Use level measurements) |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

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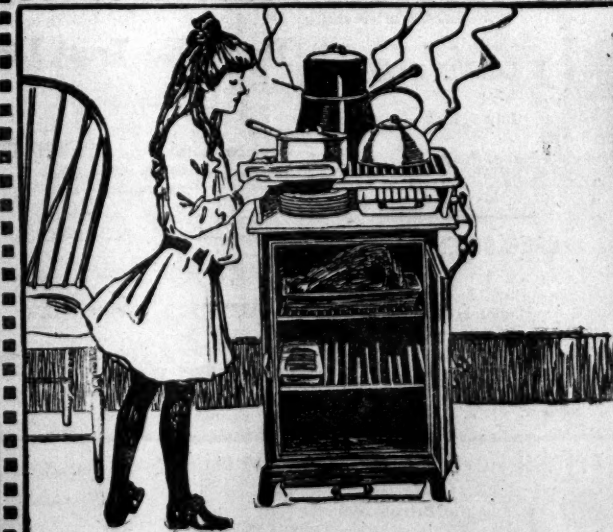
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 13, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mex. Dollars: Market rate	71.86
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	29 1/4
Copper Cash	192 1/2
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-3/4—Tls.	7.24
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex.	10.04
Peking Bar	360
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29 1/4 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d. a.

Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.14
Ex. N. Y. on London	U.S. 47 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-9/4
London	De. and 2-9/4
India	T.T. 205
Paris	T.T. 38 1/2
Paris	Demand 387
New York	T.T. 65 1/2
New York	Demand 65 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 73 1/2
Japan	T.T. 77 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 158 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/4
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-10 1/4
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/4
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-10 1/4
Paris	4 m-s. 400 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 68 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

£1—HK. Tls.	6.14
HK. Tls. 1—£1	16.45
Gold 1—£1	13.73
Gold 1—HK. Tls.	1.39
HK. Tls. 1—Yen	1.52
" 1—Rupees	2.42
" 1—Roubles	2.47
" 1—Mex. \$	1.50

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 13.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot 2s. 3 1/4 d. Paid

October to December 2s. 4 1/4 d. Paid

Tendency of Market Steady but

Quiet

Last Quotation, London, July 12:

Spot 2s. 3 1/4 d. Paid

October to December 2s. 4 1/4 d. Paid

Tendency of Market Steadier

U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 13.—Today's Cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot 8.01 d.

" July-August 7.87 d.

" October-November 7.76 d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, July 13.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liability is 20 per cent.

The bank rate of discount is 6 per cent.

Bar silver, spot, 30d.

BRITISH MOVE IN PERSIA

Teheran, June 13.—General Sir Percy Sykes and the British column under his command entered Kerman yesterday. They met with a most cordial reception on the part of the officials and public.

Kerman, the capital of the province of Kerman, is in Southern Persia, far removed from the scene of any of the Russian operations on the western frontier of Persia.

General Sykes was long in residence at the British consulate at Kerman and enjoyed the complete confidence of the people. It is believed that he has with him a force of British and Baluchis, and that he is accompanied by the manager at Kerman, of the Imperial Bank of Persia, who, together with the rest of the British colony, was compelled to leave the town owing to the disturbances and looting resulting from Austro-German intrigue last December.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

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193 Babbington Well Road. Seven minutes from Strand by train, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

ENGLAND MAY KEEP OUT MORE ARTICLES

Report That Additions Will Be Made To The Present Prohibitory List

Some time ago the British Government issued an order prohibiting the importation of various kinds of luxuries into England. Now Mr. Yamazaki, acting Consul-General for Japan in London, telegraphs to the Foreign Office here to the effect that the British authorities are about to make some additions to the lists. The articles to be added include, among others, brushes, bulbs, roots and seedlings of plants vegetables, pickles (tinned, dried or preserved), fresh mushroom, salt, starch, farina, rubber tyres and pipes.

That which will suffer most is the trade in brushes, bulbs, and starch, these goods having been largely exported to England since the war began. To state in particular, the total export of brushes was 2,695,297 yen in 1914, but the figures increased to 3,721,141 yen. The increase was certainly due to the increased demand in Russia, Australia, India, the United States and England. Of the export in 1914, 498,397 yen was to England, and the closing of the market to this extent cannot fail to result in a serious blow to the trade. This would affect the trade in celluloid, wood or bone materials used in making brushes.

Next comes the trade in lily bulbs. The export of this item in 1914 amounted to 764,988 yen, showing a decrease from the figures in 1913 owing to the war. But in 1915 there was a recovery, although only slight, the figures being 778,990 yen. This year, the season for the export for the new supply is just at hand, and a prohibition order at such a moment means a very serious blow to the exporters and producers, whose trade is now to be confined to the United States market. The chief places of production are Saitama, Gumma, Kagoshima, Chiba, and Kanagawa prefectures. The goods from Kagoshima are expected to be put on the market, while the black stem lily bulbs are to appear in the market about August. But the new prohibition would cause a serious depreciation in price.

It is noticed that there is a tendency among the foreign-owned lines to decline shipment to London of some kinds of goods which do not come yet under the prohibition category, including hemp braids, habutae and other silk goods, and tinned crabs. They are only willing to ship engine oil, beans and other kinds of foodstuffs, and this is taken by the Japanese exporters as a sign that the British government is considering extending the prohibition order to more goods.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

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J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

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All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions

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Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

COPPER COINS WORTH MORE IF MELTED

Fear That This Form Of Money May Be Sold As Metal

Greenman's theory of money that "bad money drives good money out of circulation" is about to be in operation here in a most conspicuous manner, says the Japan Advertiser. What is then good money? It is the 1 or 2 sen copper piece. In view of the present high price of copper, that money contains metals valued at more than what they are worth as money. The fear is now being entertained by the financial authorities that these coins may be melted. According to an expert's calculation, the weight of a one sen copper piece is 1.128 grams, or 1.9008 momme, of which 95 per cent is copper, 4 per cent tin and 1 per cent lead. If, therefore, about 55.37 yen of copper pieces be melted, you can get the metals of 100 kin of which 95 kin will be pure copper, 4 kin tin and 1 kin lead. What then is the real value of these metals on the basis of the present quotations? Suppose copper to be 80 yen per 100 kin, zinc 111 yen per 100 kin, and lead 26 yen per 100 kin (=) for such are the moderate prices in the home market now (—) the proceeds from the melting of copper coins of 55.37 yen are as follows:

Copper, 95 kin	76.00
Tin, 4 kin	4.40
Lead, 1 kin	0.26
Total	80.66

Reducing from this 12 yen as expenses for melting, refining, interest and the diminution in weight, there remains 68.66 yen the balance with the original money value being 12.29 yen.

The same fear is entertained about silver pieces, but, according to an expert's view, the melting of silver pieces would bring only little profit and probably none would attempt such an undertaking.

The Japanese silver pieces are of two kinds as to their ingredients. One is on the basis of the Currency Law promulgated in 1897, and its melting point is reached when the London bar silver quotation is at 33 1/16 pence. In 1906 the silver price was high, and the Currency Law was revised so that the melting point would not be reached until the London silver quotation was more than 49 21/32 pence. Now that the London quotation is 35 1/4, there is no fear that the new silver pieces may be melted, but it must be remembered that the silver coins on the old basis are in actual circulation. What prevents the melting of the old silver pieces would be that the process is expensive, and the cost of transportation is high. Moreover, there is a risk of the depreciation of the silver market after this attempt has been taken up.

The present Currency Law contains clauses prohibiting the melting of coins. But these clauses would be of no avail if the melting is profitable, although it is illegal.

CHINA MAIL COMPANY

AFTER 2 NEW BOATS

Reported Steamship Line May

Buy Austrian Liners Inter-termed in Shanghai

Tokio, July 8.—The China Mail Steamship Company, which is enjoying a prosperous business with its only steamer, the China, is about to buy two more steamers, according to a statement made by officers of the China, which sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

When the China was in Shanghai, Captain Dobson is said to have received a cablegram from the head office in San Francisco, asking him to conduct a survey of two Austrian passenger liners interned in Shanghai. The story continues that negotiations were opened with the company owning the Austrian ships. They are both larger than the China and are well equipped.

After an inspection of the ships made by Captain Dobson a brief message was sent the San Francisco office, where full particulars will be submitted to the board of directors upon the China's arrival. As it is almost impossible to have ships built at this time, it is expected that the China Mail will buy the Austrian ships if they meet requirements. Captain Dobson refused to say anything yesterday about the matter.

Only three Austrian ships are interned in Shanghai now. They are the Bohemia, the China and the Silesia.

Since the company started its trans-Pacific run business has been unusually large, both passenger and freight accommodations generally being reserved far in advance.

Chinese show a keen enjoyment in travelling on the China, because it is partly owned by their countrymen. Rather than sail on another boat they are said to wait several months that they may obtain passage on the steamer bearing their country's name.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$750
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2.10 B.
Cathay, pref.	6

Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$390 B.
North China	155
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtze	\$255 B.

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$156
Hongkong Fire	\$375

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	96s.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 Sa.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.

Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Raub.	Tls. 2.90 S.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$125 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80 1/2 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 Sa.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$82 1/2 Sa.

Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 97 Sa.
Weihsai Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills	
E-w.	Tls. 135
E-w Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Lao-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 30 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90
Kung Yik	Tls. 12 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 100.

Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
Ayer Tawah	\$119 1/2 S.
Green Island	\$9 1/2 S.
Langkats	Tls. 27 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 162 1/2 B.

Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$35
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$63
Weeks	\$17 B.

Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/4
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.90 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1.80 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.35
Bute	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 13 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3.65
Consolidated	Tls. 3.60 Sa.
Domination	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Gala Kalumpung	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B.
Karan	Tls. 15 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20 1/2
Padang	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Duriang	Tls. 12 B.
Permat	Tls. 7
Rapah	Tls. 1.35 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.80
Senawang	Tls. 17 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12 1/2 Sa.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1 Sa.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1 1/2
Taiping	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 Sa.
Tehong	Tls. 26 Sa.
Ulobi	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.

Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 12
Shai Elec. and Ab.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 86 1/2 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 288 1/2
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398	

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT	
The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:	
"The output of crude oil for July 13 was 131 tons."	

USED AFGHAN TRIBES IN VAIN INDIA PLOTS

Germans' Great Efforts Described By Sir Francis Young-husband

SAYS DANGER HAS PASSED

Loyalty of the Amir and Strong Border Defenses Blocked Turco-German Attempts

London, June 2.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The chance for a successful invasion of India by the Germanic Allies, if ever there was a time when such an enterprise could have been attempted with any hope of success, is past, according to Lieut. Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, leader of the mission to Tibet in 1904 and for many years in the Government service in India. Sir Francis told of the German attempts to stir up trouble among the tribesmen.

"On the far side of the northwest frontier of India," he said, "are warlike and hot-blooded races. It is from that direction that all conquerors of India except the British have broken through. There was a revolt engineered by Germany in South Africa. Indians were returning from America with German aid to stir up revolution in India itself. The German cruiser Emden was bombarding merchants on the sea routes. The Turks were preparing to cut the Suez Canal and sever India from England. What more fitting opportunity could be found for striking a blow at British power in India by launching the fierce tribesmen against it?"

Turks and Germans Appear

"Our enemy, of course, saw this. Of recent years the Amir of Afghanistan had employed Turkish officers for the instruction of his army. More Turkish officers have appeared in this country. Germans also arrived with money and masses of inflammatory literature. There is always in Afghanistan a section bitterly and fanatically opposed to any friendship between Afghans and British. Both Turks and Germans naturally set to work on this material, magnifying our reverses, glorifying their own successes. They tried to raise a Jihad, a Holy War. They made these wild hill-men believe that the German Emperor was a Mohammedan and the divinely appointed protector of Islam. And they hoped to start off these Afghans, and with them thousands of headstrong tribesmen, in the wake of the great conquerors of the past in one great avalanche of invasion upon the open plains of India.

"It was a very obvious project for an enemy to form. But nearly twenty months have gone by and it has not yet materialized. There have been raids and fights upon the frontier—seven serious attacks by independent tribesmen. But there are no two years when there are not raids and fights. And the great outstanding fact is that the Amir of Afghanistan stood steadfastly by the assurance of neutrality which he gave Lord Hardinge at the outbreak of the war. The German Emperor himself wrote the Amir letters trying to induce him to proclaim a Jihad, but the Amir has stood firm by his promises.

"I have never been in Afghanistan, but I have seen both the Amir and his father, Abdur Rahman Khan, the late Amir, and I remember the latter writing words of advice to his people in which, after pointing out both astutely and relentlessly all our weak points, and especially the smallness of our army, he gave this as his final word: 'That the British, though they invariably suffered disasters, yet were so loyal and so determined that they would spend their last rupee and send their last man so that they should come out victorious in the end. Perhaps these words of the great Amir are still remembered in Afghanistan. Anyhow, the present Amir, instead of rousing the Afghans and independent tribes against us, has actively discouraged them and imposed upon his Governors an attitude of strict neutrality.

Frontier Strongly Defended

"An invasion of India from the north-west is no easy matter. We have been expecting such for over a century and have been preparing for it. We have strategic railways up to the frontier at many points and strategic railways along it. The most vulnerable points are strongly defended. The British regiments which were sent from India to fight at Ypres have been replaced. India was never so strong in artillery as at the present moment. If there was ever a time when such an enterprise could have been attempted with any hope of success that time has passed.

"Fortunately also we have as wardens of the marches—the one in charge of the northwest frontier province, and the other in charge of Baluchistan—two officers with many years' experience of this frontier,

Lieut. Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel and Lieut. Col. Sir James Ramsey. Under their general supervision the tribesmen are left to manage their own affairs in accordance with their own long-established usage. They are employed in the everyday work of administration as well as in watch and ward. There is a regular system of local self-government and tribal responsibility, and from the tribesmen armed levies for the defense of the frontier are formed. Upon this system the contentment and tranquillity of the British side of the border depends.

The tribes under British rule have remained staunch and loyal to the connection. The frontiersmen themselves form a bulwark against invasion. The chance for success in an invasion of India is gone."

'120,000 GERMANS'

Amsterdam, June 14.—The Telegram learn from the Belgian frontier that it is now officially stated that the Germans have concentrated around Zonnebeke and Gheluvelt (east of Ypres) and farther south over 120,000 infantry. These men are said to have been taken from the garrisons of Belgium and, to a smaller extent, from other sections of the western front.

It is now certain that the Germans are also sending forward a considerable portion of their reserves. The recent attacks of the Germans near Hooze have caused them heavy losses, the British artillery having made enormous gaps in the German lines. There is now an artillery duel in progress farther south, but the British are holding under the constant fire of their heavy guns the ground recently gained by the Germans.

LANDSDOWNE'S SPEECH

UPSETS NATIONALISTS

First Intimation of Restrictions; Insist on Adherence To Mr. Lloyd George's Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)</

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

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W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
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Bankers:

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The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
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Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

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Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Montze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Douchery Peking Tourane
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IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
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This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.LYONS: National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman]
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Reserve Fund 23,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-
chende)
Hongkong Tientsin
Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok
Dainy (Dairen) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

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Managers for China and Japan.

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Paid-up Capital \$300,000

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General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915).

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

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Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

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For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

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For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

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In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

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Bombay Liao-yang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sinaifu
Dainy Mouken Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
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K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £21,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

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Calcutta Kandy Penang
Canton Karachi Port Louis
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Galle (Kolonan) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1874.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 9,237,150 (about £759,753)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandong Palembang Tadjong Bala
Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. L. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4493.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital 13,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-huang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarang
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benken Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Canton New York Tokio
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Padang Wellington
Hiohulu Paris Yokohama
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YVES CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 11, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New YorkLondon Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.Capital paid-up—U.S. \$1,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$228,983.77

U.S. \$6,878,983.77

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Peking
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Cebu Manila Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Tientsin
Hankow Panama Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT under terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungting Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital, Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum or daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850
Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.LUKUUN,
Manager.

'America First,' Says President Wilson To West Point Cadets

(From The Daily Mail)

New York, June 13.—Intimating that the United States expects to play a part in the European peace settlement and giving a definition of militarism which seemed to apply directly to Germany, President Wilson delivered a long address this afternoon to the graduating class of the Military Academy at West Point.

He asserted that the world was going to know that when America played a part in the peace, it was not for preparedness, and added, "No man can certainly tell you what the immediate future is going to be,

either in the history of this country or the history of the world. It is not by accident that the present great war came in Europe. Every element was there, and the contest had to come sooner or later. It is not going to be by accident that the results will be worked out, but by the purpose of men who are strong enough to have guiding minds and indomitable wills when the time for decision and settlement comes.

"The part the United States is to play has this distinction in it that it is to be, in any event, a disinterested part. There is no danger of militarism in America. Militarism is a spirit; it is a point of view, it is a system, it is a purpose. The purpose of militarism is to use armies for aggression. The spirit of militarism is the opposite of the civilian spirit. In a country where militarism prevails the military man looks down on the civilian, regards him as an inferior, thinks of him as intended for the military man's support and use, and just as long as America is America that spirit is impossible with us.

"We have been disturbed recently because some of those, though I see a very small number, whom we have drawn into our citizenship have loved other countries more than the country of their adoption. We ought to let it be known that nobody who does not put America first can consort with us. We are ready to join the other nations of the world in seeing that the kind of justice we believe in should everywhere prevail."

For the first time President Wilson used one of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite expressions, namely, "Americanism," declaring in that connection that anybody who did not put "America first" should not be tolerated.

AMERICAN MEAT TRADE

Washington, July 6.—Before a Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to determine whether an investigation into the meat industry is necessary, Congressman Borland charged the packers with having on hand a proposal to control export prices by building packing houses in South America and Australia.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on July 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. none
Cod " 14-16
Mandarin " 20-30
Mackerel " 14-16
Pomfret " 14-16
Salmon " none
Sardines " 14-16
Whitebait " none

Grain and Flour

Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.50
Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.45
Rice per 200 lb. \$5.60

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottles 20
Chinese dairies " 17

Fodder

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 17	P.M.	San Francisco	Asia maru	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	6.00	Boston & New York	Munster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
24	6.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 5	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Am.	C. P. O. S.
15	..	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathaird	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 15	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesia	Br.	Cie M. M.
20	2.30	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
23	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	6.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
27	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Br.	Cie M. M.
31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama			

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 15	1.30	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Antiochus	Br.	Cie M. M.
23	D.L.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
24	9.30	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 6	A.M.	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
10	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
21	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 15	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	4.00	Pootoo via Ningpo	Ono maru No. 12	Br.	B. & S.
16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
16	noon	Tsingtao, Fomosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Jap.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Hanchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
27	8.30	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 15	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
15	9.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Ono maru No. 12	Br.	B. & S.
16	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	noon	Antung	Chungking	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	1.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	B. & S.
18	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Neuchang	Shengkung	Br.	B. & S.
18	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
20	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shunten	Br.	B. & S.
22	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
22	..	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
27	P.M.	Vladivostok	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
16	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
17	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
18	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
19	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
19	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Taofo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
21	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 14	Japan	Yechigo maru	1631	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 14	Dalny	Koonshing	434	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 14	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 14	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
July 14	Hongkong	Empress of Russia	8789	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSB
July 14	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 14	Japan	Mishima maru	4928	Jap.	N. Y. K.	CNW
July 14	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 14	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
July 14	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 14	Hongkong	Radnorshire	2994	Br.	J. M. & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 14	Hankow etc.	Kiangwab	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
14	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.
14	Ningpo	Pollava	1940	Rus.	R. V. F.
14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B I	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, July 17 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, July 18 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

POOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, will leave on Saturday 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOAHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO.—The str. Asia Maru will leave on Monday, July 17. For Freight apply to G. J. Petrocelli, Agent. Tel. No. 4773.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

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The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haan left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 11 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, July 18.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Chefoo for Newchwang yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonán left Newchwang for Amoy on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Foochow for Shanghai at 7 a.m. on Thursday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. U. Akehurst.
Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Schulze, Miss Vimeas, Miss Hembelco, Mr. Dull, Mr. Ksa, Mr. Wu, Mrs. Chen, Mrs. Wong, Mrs. Capumo.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mrs. Innocent.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Suifu for Hankow:—Miss Ostrovskomo, and Mr. L. D. C. Loden.
Per K.M.A. s.s. Burmest for Chinwangtao:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Rourke, Mr. and Mrs. Cressy, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shoemaker, Mrs. Souza (2), Mrs. Basto and two children, Mrs. R. S. Adams and two children, Miss Thorpe, and Mr. Heygate, Dr. and Mr. Rees.
Per I.-C. s.s. Choyang for Swatow:—Mr. and Mrs. Spicer.
Per Hongkong:—Mr. A. M. and Mrs. Carlson and child.
Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Chun, and Mr. M. Komaroff.
Per C.N. s.s. Tungting for Kiang:—Mrs. E. Mitchell.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

TOMORROW
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 10.30 a.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

13.—The pressures become levelled, between China and Japan. The anticyclone remains near the Bonin. Variable breezes replace the monsoon along the whole coast. Heat-thunderstorms, during the forenoon, at Shanghai.

14.—Weather cloudy calm and fine at Shanghai. The pressure remains superior to the normal.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, July 14, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig. mm	755.84	755.91
" " inches	29.76	29.76
Variation mm. for 24 hr.	1.40	1.31
Variation mm. for 12 hr.	0.17	1.33
(Direction)	SE	SE
Wind	Kilom per hour	9 11
" Miles	5 6	6 8
Temperature	Fahr	29.8 29.8
" Centig.	85.6 85.6	
Humidity: co	88	78
Wetbulb: 5-10	8	7
Rainfall inches	-	-

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2768	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 10	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 13		Aldorado		Am.		
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemla	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8888	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	OMEW
July 10	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 13	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 13	Hankow	Changwo	696	Br.	J. M. & Co	11p
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10p
July 12	Japan	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	LPDUW
July 13	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 13	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 10	Hongkong	Hooglee	602	Chi.	Cheong & Co	MCKPW
July 12	Japan	Hakui maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 13	Foochow	Helichu	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 13	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 30	Hankow	Melies	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 11	Hankow	Melfoo	406	Am.	S. O. Co	SCDW
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 11	Vladivostok	Nijinovgorod	1892	Rus.	R. V. F.	10p
July 13	Hongkong	Nippon	2515	Sw.	E.F.A.	B III
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	27	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
Aug 4	Chinwangtao	Praetor	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 10	Hongkong	Prilau	2905	Br.	B. & S.	HVKW
July 10	Woechow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Aug 6	Hankow	Sulwo	1361	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 10	Sueiwei	Taiwan	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 13	Hongkong	Skipton Castle				SCDW
July 2	Hankow	Tseangshah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co	NSCW
July 10	Hongkong	Tijpanas	2444	Dut.	H.C.T. Co	KMAW
July 12	Hongkong	Tongking	3914	Dan.	E.A. Co.	SCDW
July 13	Hankow	Tungshing	1968	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 12	Japan	Toyora maru	1482	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
July 13	Hankow	Wooling maru	805	Jap.	N.K.K.	

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at
135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD

ON

To-day, the 15th inst.

Commencing at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture
and Effects

Bevelled Mirror-back Bedroom
Suites, Tapestry Covered Drawing-
room Suites, Bevelled Mirror-back
Dining-room Suites, Ice Chests,
Bedsteads, Roll-top Desks, Teapots,
Hat Stands, Bookcases, and a few lots
of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc., etc.

On View Friday, the 14th inst.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have this day removed our
offices to No. 8 Museum Road.

RICHTER & CO.

Shanghai, 15th July, 1916.

10423 J 15



Estate of C. P. McKiernan,
deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all
persons having claims against C. P.
McKiernan, late of Chungking,
China, deceased, to present the
same with vouchers to the under-
signed on or before December 20,
1916; and all persons owing debts
to said deceased are hereby notified
to make payment of the same in due
course to the undersigned.

M. S. MYERS,
American Consul.

Chungking, China,
June 20, 1916.

10354

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠號收買珍珠

Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has
NEW PEARLS to dispose of is
requested to communicate with us.
We are ready to buy white pearls
from European countries. Write
to, or call in person at the above
address.

10199

NOTICE.

The Undersigned beg to inform the public that
they have established a Public Wharf & Godown
Company, at Lanidu, Pootung, to be known as

HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO. (Pootung)
with offices at No. 8b Yuen Ming Yuen Road, and
have appointed Mr. Yu Ya-ching agent, and Mr.
Liu Yow-ding, wharf manager.

Telephone: Town office 3233
Wharf office 3180

Tariff and rates on application.

HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO.
(Pootung)

10255

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel)

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,
Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course
and Golf Links adjacent Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

MAKE YOUR
OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of
"Elephant Head"
Pilsener

Will Make Your Office
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL
WATER
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

In The United States Court
for China

In the matter of the Estate of Robert
Huddleston Lent, Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of said
Court, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of Robert Huddleston Lent,
deceased, to present the same, with
vouchers, to Edward H. Dunning,
Esquire, c/o Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright,
Administrators of his estate, on or
before January 17, 1917; and all
persons owing debts to said deceased
are hereby notified to make pay-
ment of the same in due course to
said Administrator.

EDWARD H. DUNNING,

Administrator,

c/o Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, July 7th, 1916.

10362

The Shanghai Land Investment
Company, Ltd.

SHAREHOLDERS are notified
that a Dividend of Six per cent
(6%) for the half year ending
30th June, 1916, has been declared
and Dividend Warrants will be
issued on Thursday, the 27th day
of July, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
18th to the 27th day of July, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10399

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when
you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for
the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway
MOKANSHAN

An ideal summer resort, only 13 hours journey from Shanghai by Rail,
Motor Launch and Chair.

From the 15th July to the 15th September passenger cars book through
from Shanghai South to Mokanshan daily, except Sundays.

TIME TABLE

To Mokanshan

Rail { Shanghai South dep: 8.00 hours
Kon Zen Chiao arr: 13.00 "

Motor { Kon Zen Chiao dep: 13.30 hours
San Chiao Pu Rest House
arr: 17.30 "

Chair { San Chiao Pu Rest House
dep: 18.00 hours
Mokanshan Mountain Top
arr: 21.00 "

From Mokanshan

Chair { Mokanshan Mountain Top
dep: 6.00 hours
San Chiao Pu Rest House
arr: 8.30 "

Motor { San Chiao Pu Rest House
dep: 9.00 hours
Kon Zen Chiao arr: 13.00 "

Rail { Kon Zen Chiao dep: 13.50 hours
Hangchow dep: 14.50 "
Shanghai South arr: 18.30 "

On the journey from Shanghai to Mokanshan passengers change carriages
at Ken Shang Junction for Kon Zen Chiao, in the opposite direction the
change is made at Hangchow station.

THROUGH FARES

Between Shanghai South and Mokanshan Mountain Top

Single journey

Available for two days from
day of issue.

\$13.50

1ST CLASS

\$10.25

2ND CLASS

\$6.00

3RD CLASS (Servants only)

Return journey

Available for 30 days from
day of issue.

\$21.95

\$16.25

\$9.25

Further particulars regarding Hotel accommodation, etc., may be
obtained from any of the following:-

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Shanghai

Mr. George A. Hudson, Mokanshan

The Assist. Traf. Mgr., S'hai South Station and
the Traffic Manager, S'hai North Station

10407

POOTOO HOTEL

Arrangements have been made to supply

Room and Full Board

TARIFF

Single Room and Board \$120.00 per month

5.00 .. day

Room and Board \$150.00 per month

8.00 .. day

Children (age 5 to 12) meals only charged

at \$1.50 per day.

The a.s. Hsin Ningshao leaves Shanghai every Friday
afternoon at 5.30, returning to Shanghai the following Monday
4 a.m., return fare including meals \$25.00.

Rooms can be booked in advance at

Harvey's Advertising Agency

11a NANKING ROAD

10428

Electric Fans



Are your ventilating conditions what they
should be?

Health requirements demand a continuous renewal of air
in Stores Offices, Theatres, Restaurants, and in the Home.

Perfect ventilation can only be obtained by means of
Electric Fans.

A varied assortment of fans is kept in stock by local
Electrical Contractors.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the:

Municipal Electricity Department

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD and A1297 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 2660. Telephone No. 840.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have removed to
larger premises at
40 NANKING ROAD

(Opposite Sweetmeat Castle)

C. ISMER & CO.

Watchmakers, Jewellers
and Opticians.

10424

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST

1A JINKEE ROAD.

9973

Second Shipment

of
Silverware and Jade Stones

has just arrived from
Canton

CLEARANCE SALE

will last only
Two More Weeks

SING FAT Co.

30 Nanking Road

10406 J 19

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this Branch, will be closed
from the 31st July to the 12th
August, both days inclusive, during
which period no transfer of shares
can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a meeting of the Board of
Directors held on Thursday, 6th
July, 1916, it was decided to pay
an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal
to 45 candareens per share, on the
Capital of the Company, on
Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to
shareholders on record on that
date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from 13th
July to 20th July, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.

10246 J 20

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms,
with bathroom attached, and one
nice small room, all facing South.
All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

70-72, Bubbling Well Road, large
and small comfortable furnished
rooms to let, with full board. Every
convenience.

10404 e.o.d.

TO LET, well-furnished front
room, with small room attached,
also bathroom and balcony. Suit-
able married couples or bachelors;
also attic room at moderate terms.
12-4, Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET, on the 20th instant, two
large, well-furnished front rooms,
with verandah, private bathrooms
and substantial home cooking
(suitable for family, etc.) Terms
moderate. Apply 23, North
Szechuen Road.

10402 J 19

TO LET in private German
family, furnished room, bathroom
attached, with full board. Terms
moderate. Apply to Box 38, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10380 J 16

HOUSES WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE or flat
wanted by bachelor. Apply to Box
46, THE CHINA PRESS.

10392 J 15

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, large, cool, comfort-
able room and board, with private
family, by young American gentle-
man. Please apply to Box 45,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10392 J 15

WANTED, from first August,
furnished house or flat; must have
two or three bedrooms. Offers to
Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

10241 J 16

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED TEACHER,
speaking English and German,
gives lessons in Mandarin or Shang-
hai dialect. Apply to Teng, 1215a
Boone Road, Shanghai.

10405 J 15

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godown in Central
district, close to Nanking Road.
Low rental. Apply to Olivier
Building, 18 Nanking Road.
Phone No. 1930.

10427 J 15

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: 12-bore sporting gun
and case; price must be reasonable.
Apply to Box 55, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE: One or two genuine
Coventry-made Premier motor-
cycles, 3 1/4 h.p., single or 3-speed
gear; highly suitable for side-car
work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain
prices. Apply to Box 324, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10278 T. P.

FOR SALE, one .410 caliber
revolver, fitted with ejector.
Makers, Deane & Son, London.
In very good condition. Cost new
£6. Will sacrifice for Mex. \$25.
An absolute bargain. Apply to
Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.

10410 J 16

FOR SALE, furniture and fittings,
five-roomed house, lease can be
taken over. Near tram, 10 minutes
to Bund. Apply to Box 11, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10324 J 16

\$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
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